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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Working Party on the Medium-term Plan
and the Programme Budget
Nineteenth session
Geneva, 12 February 1990
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

3. Review of the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD

4. Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the work of the secretariat on programme evaluation

5. Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD pursuant to paragraph 4 of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Working Party at its ninth session

6. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Working Party

7. Other business

8. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board.

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II. ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Item 1: Election of officers

Under rule 64, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board, each subsidiary organ of the Board shall elect its own officers. In accordance with the cycle of rotation for the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur of the Working Party, which is that of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the Chairman of the Working Party at its nineteenth session (the fifth of a seven-session cycle) shall be the representative of one of the States members of Group B and the Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur the representative of one of the States members of Group A (Asia).

Item 2: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Working Party, as appearing in section I above, was approved by the Working Party at its 92nd meeting, on 8 November 1989. At the same meeting, the Chairman stated that, in discussing this agenda during the informal consultations of the co-ordinators of the Working Party, it had been agreed that the October 1990 session of the Working Party could be dispensed with. Implications for the periodicity of the secretariat reporting on technical co-operation could be discussed further at the February session of the Working Party.

In deciding upon the organization of work, the Working Party may wish to consider the suggestions contained in the tentative timetable annexed to the present document.

Item 3: Review of technical assistance activities of UNCTAD

Pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of Conference resolution 114 (V), paragraph 11 (b) of Board resolution 231 (XXII) and the recommendations adopted by the Working Party at its previous sessions, the Working Party will examine, at its nineteenth session, the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD on the basis of a report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat describing activities carried out in 1988 (TD/B/WP/68 and Add.1).

Item 4: Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the work of the secretariat on programme evaluation

The secretariat is making available to the Working Party at its nineteenth session the report submitted to the Board at the first part of its thirty-sixth session entitled "Programme evaluation in UNCTAD " (TD/B/1225). The report contains a discussion of major developments concerning the evaluation process in UNCTAD and reviews the principal actions taken or envisaged in order to give effect to the major recommendations arising from the evaluation exercises undertaken during the period 1986-1988.

Item 5: Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD pursuant to paragraph 4 of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Working Party at its ninth session

In paragraph 4 of the agreed conclusions adopted at its ninth session, the Working Party invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, inter alia, to keep the Working Party informed on economies as well as on redeployment of resources, including staff redeployment, that will be necessary to implement adequately the work programme deriving from relevant resolutions and decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies and conferences. The UNCTAD secretariat will report orally to the Working Party on any further developments in this regard.

Item 6: Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Working Party

The UNCTAD secretariat will submit to the Working Party for its consideration, at its nineteenth session, a draft provisional agenda for its twentieth session.

Item 7: Other business

Item 8: Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

The report of the Working Party on its nineteenth session will be considered by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session.

In connection with the methods of work of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, the attention of the Working Party is drawn to the report of the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (TD/B/1154).

Annex

Tentative timetable

Monday, 12 February 1990		
morning	Item 1	Election of officers
	Item 2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
afternoon	Item 3	Review of the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD
Tuesday, 13 February 1990		
morning	Item 3	(continued)
afternoon	Item 3	(continued)
Wednesday, 14 February 1990		
morning	Item 3	(continued)
afternoon	Item 3	(completed)
Thursday, 15 February 1990		
morning	Item 4	Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the work of the secretariat on programme evaluation
	Item 5	Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD pursuant to paragraph 4 of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Working Party at its ninth session
afternoon		Time allowed to the Rapporteur for preparation of the draft report
Friday, 16 February 1990		
morning		Idem
afternoon	Item 6	Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Working Party
	Item 7	Other business
	Item 8	Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

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Working Party on the Medium-term Plan
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Nineteenth session
Geneva, 12 February 1990
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES OF UNCTAD

Technical co-operation activities of UNCTAD

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

GE.89-52816/1383B

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report is the seventh in a series of annual reports prepared in response to Conference resolution 114 (V) of 3 June 1979, by which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to report on the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD and their financing from all sources to the Trade and Development Board through the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget. It will also be recalled that the Conference, at its seventh session, requested the secretariat "to continue keeping member States informed on the progress and activities of the technical assistance projects ... in order to promote transparency" (TD/350, para. 105 (22)).

2. The present report has two chapters. Chapter I reviews overall trends and developments in UNCTAD's technical co-operation work. Chapter II describes the main aspects of UNCTAD's technical co-operation in 1988 by programme area.

3. Members of the Working Party have commented on the annual reports on technical co-operation at previous sessions, in particular at the fourteenth session when the outcome of the internal review of UNCTAD's technical co-operation was considered and at the sixteenth session when the previous report in the present series was under discussion. The present report responds as much as possible to such comments and in particular to the agreed conclusions adopted by the Working party at the two sessions in question.

Chapter I

OVERALL DEVELOPMENTS AND GENERAL TRENDS

Review of 1988 activities

4. The recovery experienced in 1986/87, when, after four years of continuous decline, UNCTAD's technical co-operation programme grew from $7.2 million in 1985 to $11.8 million in 1987, was maintained in 1988. Expenditures during the year reached $12.2 million. Another important increase, corresponding to a growth of over 50 per cent, has taken place in 1989 (see para. 15 below). The pattern of funding remains as in previous years, namely: UNDP, funds-in-trust, and the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (annex I, tables I and II). In 1988, these sources contributed, respectively, $10.1 million (83 per cent), $1.5 million (12 per cent) and $0.6 million (5 per cent).

5. As requested by the Working Party, a full list of UNCTAD-executed projects (UNDP, funds-in-trust and United Nations regular programme) that were either operational or completed in 1988 is provided in annex II. The list is organized by programme area (corresponding to chapter II of the present report) and includes for each project the title and number, source of funding, country/region, duration, total project allocation, expenditure in 1988 and cumulative project expenditures, as well as summary project information.

6. There were 145 approved projects under implementation in 1988, compared with 126 in 1987. Of the total 1988 project portfolio, there were 30 projects with budgets of less than $100,000 and 71 projects with budgets of less than $250,000. Another way of looking at these figures is to note that 74 projects, each with a budget of $250,000 or more, represented about 85 per cent of total 1988 expenditures.

7. The distribution of project expenditures by field of activity and sources of funding is summarized in annex I, table VI. The pattern did not vary greatly between 1987 and 1988. The most significant field of activity, in terms of expenditures, continues to be Shipping (almost 30 per cent of total), including projects related to Maritime Multimodal Transport and the TRAINMAR Programme. Trade-related activities under the "Manufactures" component of the International Trade Programmes, as well as Data Management activities, have increased: each reached more than $1.5 million in 1988.

8. Expenditures in the area of Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries have on the other hand diminished somewhat, even taking into account changes introduced into the basis for statistical reporting whereby Data Management now includes certain activities formerly included under ECDC. One reason for the decrease (from 15.7 per cent of the total in 1987 to 11.4 in 1988) is the increasing trend for ECDC activities undertaken at the regional and/or subregional levels to be entrusted by UNDP to regional commissions or to the integration secretariats themselves for execution. Two parts of the Resources for Development Programmes cluster - namely, the Least Developed Countries Programme and Money and Finance activities (essentially the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) projects) - each reached $1 million in 1988 (or around 8 per cent of total expenditures). Technical co-operation activities in the fields of Trade with Socialist Countries, Technology, Insurance and Commodities have continued on a modest scale (each less than 2 per cent of expenditures in 1988).

9. UNCTAD's technical co-operation programme has remained predominantly inter-country, as would be expected in light of the international nature of trade and economic co-operation. In 1988 the breakdown was roughly 70 per cent for regional and interregional activities ($8.4 million) and 30 per cent ($3.8 million) for country activities (see annex I, table III). The relative share of regional and interregional activities shifted somewhat in 1988 as compared with 1987. The interregional programme, which has traditionally constituted a major part of UNCTAD's technical co-operation, decreased, from $4.1 million to $3.6 million. However, expenditures on regional projects, i.e. projects of benefit to one particular region, increased from $4.5 million to $4.9 million.

10. Project inputs may comprise personnel, equipment and training. The personnel component (experts and consultants) constituted the overwhelming share of project inputs, i.e. $9.3 million or 76 per cent, (see annex I, table VII). Data on the nationality of project personnel and on their distribution by country, territory or region of assignment is provided in annex I, table VIII. The training component amounted to $1.8 million in 1988, or 15 per cent of total project expenditure. The Working Party has noted on previous occasions that the value and amount of training is significantly above this level, as a sizeable portion of training-related costs (lecturers, resource personnel, on-the-job training, audio-visual equipment) is reflected in other project components. The relatively small amount of equipment ($0.5 million) in UNCTAD's technical co-operation was mainly for the purpose of electronic data processing hardware associated with UNCTAD's computer-based software programmes, such as the AUtomated SYstem for CUstoms DAta (ASYCUDA) and the Debt Monitoring and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS).

11. The geographical distribution of activities in terms of country and regional projects, is summarized in the following table drawn from annex I, table IV:

Geographical distribution of project expenditures, 1988

	Amount (millions of $US)	Share (%)
Africa	3.9	44
Americas	1.8	21
Arab States	1.0	13
Asia/Pacific	1.4	16
Europe	0.5	6
TOTAL a/	8.6	100

a/ Note that interregional expenditures, in the amount of $3.6 million in 1988, benefited all regions roughly in proportion to the above geographical distribution of expenditures.

There was little shift between 1987 and 1988 regarding the regional distribution of expenditures. It will also be noted that Africa is the single largest region participating in UNCTAD's technical co-operation programme. The annex to the report contains, for the first time in the present series of reports to the Working Party, a listing of all UNCTAD-executed projects by country and by region (see annex III). The attention of the Working Party is also drawn to document TD/B/1222 on UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of UN-PAAERD 1986-1990 and in particular to section 2 thereof, which provides detailed information on UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in Africa.

Trends for 1989 and beyond

12. The overriding objectives of UNCTAD's technical co-operation remain the strengthening of national capacities for the formulation and implementation of national and international policies, strategies and measures and instruments for the development of international trade; the promotion of a better functioning of the international economic system in support of national development; and the enhancement of economic co-operation among developing countries.

13. UNCTAD seeks to promote these objectives through a deliberate attempt to link operational activities as far as possible with the research and analytical work of the secretariat. Such a linkage is more advanced in some areas than others. The secretariat endeavours, as indicated in the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on programme evaluation in UNCTAD (TD/B/1225, paras. 27-28), to "make the corpus of the policy initiatives, knowledge, expertise and data developed by UNCTAD over more than two decades available to developing countries at their request for their use in building up their national and collective capacities. This includes (i) the policy guidance and decisions established by the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD as well as the policy initiatives and conceptual innovations developed by the secretariat; (ii) the established analytical expertise of the secretariat in many areas of crucial concern to developing countries including the least developed among them, including inter alia the formulation of trade and adjustment policies, as well as of commodity policy; the promotion of trade expansion and other forms of economic co-operation; the management of external resources and debt; the development of the services sector in general and of particular service industries, including maritime and multimodal transport and insurance; the formulation of appropriate policies related to the management of the technological dimension of development; (iii) the rich and useful information available in the secretariat's statistical services and extensive data banks and information systems on, inter alia, trade control measures and structural change and adjustment; and (iv) the various management information software programmes developed by the secretariat for member States to use for their own decision-making and management purposes, including, inter alia, ASYCUDA, DMFAS, [TCMIS] and SMART (in co-operation with the World Bank).

Such interlinkage between normative and operational activities will also enable the secretariat to use its technical co-operation arm as a source of feedback for the identification of areas for improvement and issues for further research and analysis, as well as for intergovernmental consideration."

14. UNCTAD's technical assistance activities are grouped around specific programme areas, described in chapter II of this report. Each of these programme areas involves a set of mutually reinforcing projects in several countries, in one or more regions, and at the interregional level. Each programme, which is managed in an integrated manner within the structure of the secretariat, is linked to the normative and analytical work of the secretariat in order to promote the interactions described above.

15. The most significant feature in 1989, which will be fully reported on in the secretariat's next annual report on technical co-operation, is the overall growth in the programme as a whole. At the time of writing, expenditures for 1989 are estimated to have increased by about 50 per cent over the 1988 expenditure level reported in paragraph 4 above. Information on the final outcome for 1989 will be provided to the Working Party in an oral statement. Whilst most programme areas have experienced significant growth in activities, it is of interest to report developments in three areas which have shown major increases in 1989. First, the multilateral trade negotiations projects to assist developing countries in the Uruguay Round negotiations have experienced a year of intense activity. Second, there has been increased interest in and requests for a new type of technical co-operation, namely the various software programmes developed by the secretariat. In particular, the ASYCUDA projects have greatly expanded and have attracted increased levels of funding allowing the development of an enhanced system and more effective field implementation. Third, the technical co-operation activities of the Special Programme for least developed, land-locked and island developing countries will have more than doubled in 1989, as compared to 1988, due to two factors: first, the secretariat supported the least developed countries in the preparations for the 1990 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and second, the Special Programme and the Shipping Division expanded their activities as a result of the coming on stream of relatively large transit/transport projects in Africa.

16. Whilst the overall situation is satisfactory, the size of the programme remains modest compared with the many and diverse needs of developing countries for technical co-operation in the areas of competence of UNCTAD. The challenge lies not only in maintaining the momentum of growth of the various activities mentioned in paragraph 15 above but also in giving increased impetus to technical co-operation in such areas as trade policy, debt management, commodity policy and commodity diversification, technological advance, and insurance. There is also need to intensify co-operation among developing countries, to further promote trade and economic co-operation between developing countries and socialist countries, and to help developing countries to overcome policy and managerial problems associated with maritime and multimodal transport. It is intended to develop UNCTAD's technical co-operation programmes in such a manner that the various activities grow in harmony with each other as well as in relation to other activities of the secretariat.

17. Steps are under way to make information regarding UNCTAD's technical co-operation programmes more widely available. Specifically, the intention is to publish a booklet with general information on the services available to member States and interested organizations from UNCTAD in the context of its operational activities. Brochures and pamphlets on individual programmes are also being published.

Developments in UNCTAD's technical co-operation

18. This section of the report provides information on the follow-up to the agreed conclusions on technical co-operation adopted by the Working Party at its fourteenth and sixteenth sessions, as well as on other steps to be introduced to enhance the relevance and quality of UNCTAD's technical co-operation programme.

Project design and delivery

19. In parallel with the quantitative expansion of the technical co-operation programme, substantive backstopping and other qualitative aspects of project design and delivery need continued attention to ensure a high-quality programme. At its fourteenth and sixteenth sessions, the Working Party requested the secretariat to provide information on the steps being taken to "improve project design and project delivery, including a more systematic approach to training, human resources development and institution building". A number of measures are under way:

(a) A deliberate attempt is being made to focus activities around the main programme areas described in chapter II of this report, corresponding to the main components of the programme budget and medium-term plan. Paragraph 164 of the previous report on technical co-operation (TD/B/WP/58) described the various sources of requests, requirements and proposals for UNCTAD's assistance emanating from a variety of sources. Proposals and requests for which UNCTAD has neither expertise nor capacity are channelled to other organizations in a position to respond. The overall intention is to develop a limited programme of high quality, relevance and effectiveness.

(b) In this context, care is being exercised to ensure the adequacy of substantive and technical backstopping and of administrative and support services. The constrained budgetary situation of the organization, together with the expansion of its operational activities, have undoubtedly affected its capacities in this regard. This matter is kept under regular review at both the overall and specific programme level in order to ensure that the UNCTAD secretariat is in a position to meet its obligations for quality advice and technical co-operation in a timely and effective manner.

(c) Particularly relevant in this regard are the improvements being introduced for project management and monitoring described in this part of the report. These improvements are in turn related to the level and utilization of support cost reimbursements. A wide range of issues relating to such reimbursements are currently under review within UNDP and at the inter-agency level. Meanwhile, the growth of the programme, if sustained, will enable UNCTAD to progressively improve the spread of such resources in the substantive units in accordance with the volume of projects being backstopped. In this transitional phase, every effort is being made to limit the strain on the regular resources of UNCTAD, which as a matter of policy must be devoted to analytical and research work. This problem is being overcome in a variety of ways. The programmatic approach to the grouping of projects is designed in part to conserve scarce management resources. Administrative streamlining is sought wherever feasible. Information generated through the project management system (see paras. 24-25) is intended to facilitate the backstopping work of project officers. Some donors have agreed to include

management and technical support in interregional projects, which helps to alleviate the backstopping constraint in certain programme areas. More support of this kind would be welcome.

(d) As in the case of other agencies without field representation, UNDP provides UNCTAD with resources for the purposes of "sectoral support", i.e. the provision, through UNCTAD, of short-term assistance to Governments and to UNDP resident representatives in determining the content of technical co-operation in the area of trade and development. UNCTAD deploys these resources in a comprehensive manner, so as to enable various parts of the secretariat to identify and formulate specific technical co-operation programmes and projects, in collaboration with Governments and resident representatives. Sectoral support is thus an additional form of support for the formulation of relevant technical co-operation activities.

(e) All major UNDP-financed projects are carefully reviewed and appraised by UNDP headquarters before approval. UNCTAD-executed projects have benefited from such appraisals in the past, and it is intended to promote closer relations between UNCTAD and the UNDP headquarters staff responsible for such appraisals.

(f) Evaluation helps to assess the relevance and effectiveness of projects in relation to agreed objectives. The latest report on programme evaluation in UNCTAD (TD/B/1225) describes the measures under way for the evaluation of technical co-operation activities. As that report noted, evaluation helps to promote the interlinkage between analytical work, support for intergovernmental consultations and operational activities in specific programme areas and thus the relevance and quality of UNCTAD's technical co-operation.

(g) Efforts are continuing to update the roster of experts and consultants for selection for assignment under the UNCTAD technical co-operation programme (see annex I, table VIII for information on the composition by nationality of experts and consultants). Notes have been sent to all member States to request names of qualified national personnel for possible service in the technical co-operation programme. Such information as may have been received in response thereto has been useful in updating the roster and providing a more diversified basis for the selection of experts and consultants. It is also worthy of note that the number of long-term experts (i.e. those serving for 12 months or more) is declining in both absolute and relative terms. This trend reflects the growth of national capacities in developing countries. UNCTAD is also of the view that short-term highly qualified expertise is the best general response to the needs of developing countries for policy and technical advice in its areas of competence, although in the case of many least developed countries, there may continue to be need for longer-term technical advice.

(h) The above remarks describe measures to improve the quality of UNCTAD's technical co-operation. At the same time, there is a constant effort to streamline and render as efficient as possible internal administrative procedures related to the management of technical co-operation to facilitate the delivery of a larger programme. Paragraphs 32-33 discuss the experience with the new methods of work introduced in mid-1988 at the time of the reorganization of the secretariat. The project management system is also

described below. Computerized systems are being introduced, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate project management and administrative functions.

Human resource development and training

20. Training activities carried out by UNCTAD are expanding. A review of such activities shows that UNCTAD has delivered seminars and workshops covering about 30 subjects in the field of international trade, transfer of technology, ECDC, insurance, debt management, transit/transport and shipping, from which 800 to 900 senior officials and managers benefit each year. In addition, two large training programmes - the GSP programme (900 participants in 1988) and TRAINMAR/IPP for maritime transport (about 3,000 beneficiaries per year) - are being carried out.

21. A new initiative was launched in 1988. To ensure the practical applicability of the training activities in the field of shipping, UNCTAD is carrying out the JOBMAR programme through which shipping managers from developing countries are provided with an opportunity to learn "on the job" in companies based in developed or other developing countries.

22. The network approach embodied in TRAINMAR allows for a shared approach among participating countries for the collective development of training course material and a cost-effective delivery of training courses. The network approach is a practical example of technical co-operation among developing countries for the mutual benefit of interested countries. The above-mentioned review also showed that, in responding to the expanding demand for training in the area of trade and development, UNCTAD should take advantage of the experience gained through the TRAINMAR programme to implement, in collaboration with selected training institutions or specialized focal points, a network approach to disseminate a broad range of training programmes in a systematic manner.

23. Thus, and as a first result of the review, UNCTAD is developing a new programme in the field of international trade called TRAINFORTRADE. This programme is designed to help trade officials and trade practitioners identify opportunities in international trade, acquire the skills and techniques necessary to take advantage of such opportunities and design and implement the policies and strategies required. The approach to be used by TRAINFORTRADE will consist of the decentralized development of training packages, the training of trainers from universities and business schools and the development of networks to facilitate the sharing of resources. The overall intention is to encourage the progressive transformation of existing training activities into a more comprehensive human resource development programme that aims on the one hand to contribute to enhancing the capacity of developing countries and on the other hand to enrich the research and analytical work carried out by the secretariat.

Project management information system

24. As a result of the growth of technical co-operation within UNCTAD and the decentralization of responsibility for both substantive and management aspects of project implementation to the programme clusters/divisions, an improved flow of information and ready access to data relevant to the management of technical co-operation are needed in order to ensure the optimal use of and the maximum benefit from extra-budgetary funds made available to UNCTAD.

25. The computerized data base established by the Administrative Service for budget control and reporting purposes has been reviewed and expanded so as to improve the flow of information to project officers. The existing data base will constitute the basis for the introduction of an enhanced Project Management Information System with the objective of providing senior management, project officers and the Administrative Service with timely and accurate financial, statistical and other relevant management data on technical co-operation projects on a continuing basis. In particular, the information system is expected to provide:

- The means for ongoing monitoring to ensure correct and accurate assessment of the status of implementation of projects at different levels of management;

- Overviews and other special reports on UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities with a view to facilitating timely and result-oriented decision-making;

- The means for timely reporting to financing institutions (such as UNDP) and to donors (trust funds); and

- The means for well-informed, accurate and transparent reporting to the UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, in particular the Working Party.

The system is expected to be operational by mid-1990.

Co-operation with other organizations

26. UNCTAD's technical co-operation involves active co-operation with many organizations concerned with policies and measures for the development of international trade and transport. Such co-operation is extensive, as described in the various programme areas in chapter II of this report. The following paragraphs provide a summary of developments in 1988 and 1989.

27. Relations with UNDP have continued to develop during the course of 1988 and 1989. There are regular discussions between the senior management of the two organizations to promote a better appreciation of the interests, policies and concerns of the other. Working level contacts have increased. UNCTAD officials have in recent months attended meetings of resident representatives in the following UNDP regional bureaux: Arab States (Casablanca, Morocco, March 1988); Asia and the Pacific (Jakarta, Indonesia, March 1989, a meeting which also brought together government aid co-ordinators to review the intercountry programme for Asia and the Pacific); Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 1989); and Latin America and the Caribbean (San Jose, Costa Rica, September 1989). Resident representatives visiting Geneva are regularly invited to UNCTAD to discuss current activities and future programmes. UNCTAD staff also participate in ACC and UNDP inter-agency meetings to discuss matters relating to the future of operational activities, inter-agency co-ordination, and system-wide policies and procedures for technical co-operation.

28. The joint ITC and UNCTAD efforts to strengthen mutual co-operation have continued. Paragraph 160 of the previous report on technical co-operation (TD/B/WP/58) informed the Working Party of the extensive consultations at the

policy level to discuss ongoing and proposed activities in areas of interest to both organizations. Regular contact is maintained at the policy and working level, and the consultative mechanism recently re-established meets as and when required to resolve outstanding issues. A variety of issues are discussed, including co-operation at the level of programming and with regard to collaboration on specific projects.

29. Particular attention has been paid, in the last year or so, to collaboration for broad trade development projects, in order to bring together the trade policy concerns of UNCTAD and the export promotion responsibilities of ITC. The case of Indonesia (see para. 40) is a good illustration of this approach. Both organizations have also been discussing the possibilities of joint co-operation for the development and dissemination of selected computerized trade data involving the UNCTAD data base on trade control measures and ITC's data on trade contacts and market information.

30. Working relations are also maintained with many other organizations in the United Nations system, including the World Bank, GATT, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, and WIPO, as well as with various parts of the United Nations Secretariat, particulary the five regional commissions, DTCD and UNCSTD. There are also extensive contacts with regional and subregional integration and co-operation organizations, as well as with training and research institutions, as may be required for the identification of technical co-operation needs and the formulation and implementation of projects. Specific arrangements for co-operation are made on a project-by-project basis, for example through inter-agency letters of agreement, in order to make the best use of the resources and expertise available from each partner organization, as can be observed from the descriptive material in chapter II and from annex II.

Mobilization of resources

31. The Working Party, at its sixteenth session, took note of the recovery under way in the level of resources for UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities. In light of the guidance of the Working Party, the secretariat is endeavouring to devote a larger share of multilateral technical co-operation resources to activities related to international trade and an adequate share of such resources to specific programmes of UNCTAD. Specific action under way includes:

(a) Full support for the central funding role of UNDP and for the co-ordinating role of resident representatives in their capacity as resident co-ordinators. UNDP finances between three quarters and four fifths of UNCTAD's technical co-operation. The development of relations between UNCTAD and UNDP is designed to bring about a closer understanding between the two organizations as regards multilateral technical co-operation in the area of international trade and development.

(b) More regular and systematic contacts between the secretariat and bilateral donors are being put in place, for example with Italy and Norway. The purpose of such consultations is to review ongoing activities and to develop new proposals in line with the programmatic approach to UNCTAD's technical co-operation described in this report. An important consequence of such consultations is that relations between the bilateral donor and UNCTAD are placed on a more systematic and secure basis.

(c) UNCTAD has benefited from a share of the resources provided by the USSR to the United Nations under Section 24 of the United Nations programme budget. Regular consultations are held between the Soviet authorities and UNCTAD regarding the use of such a contribution, and UNCTAD participates in the United Nations/USSR Committee established to design and monitor the utilization of the USSR contribution.

(d) The Working Party has encouraged the secretariat to explore new patterns for funding of technical co-operation activities. Cash contributions and contributions in kind are provided from bilateral and multilateral institutions. UNCTAD also receives a very limited amount of contributions from non-official sources. The secretariat is also seeking to develop closer relations with development finance institutions and multilateral development banks and is endeavouring to ensure that the secretariat's expertise, data banks and software systems described in chapter II below are placed at the disposal of developing country borrowers of funds from such organizations.

Methods of work

32. The previous report provided information on the new internal secretariat arrangements being introduced for the management of technical co-operation (TD/B/WP/58, paras. 169-173). The arrangements were intended to strengthen the functions of policy direction, overall programme development and resource mobilization; promote the integration of technical co-operation in the work programmes of the clusters/divisions; clarify management responsibility within each cluster/division and within the secretariat as a whole; and streamline administrative support services.

33. These arrangements have been in place for over a year. There has been a period of adaptation to the changed responsibilities, following which the new arrangements may be said to be functioning reasonably well. The secretariat-wide Task Force on Technical Co-operation, in addition to its overall responsibilities for the development of the Programme as a whole, monitors the implementation of the arrangements to see whether any corrective action may be required. Two workshops were organized, in late 1988 and early 1989, with the assistance of a UNDP official, to introduce the revised UNDP procedures for project formulation and to discuss internal arrangements for the management of technical co-operation. Further workshops will be organized in the coming year, including for general service staff involved in the administration of technical co-operation.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME AREA

A. International trade programmes

1. Manufactures and semi-manufactures

(a) Protectionism and market access

34. The purpose of technical co-operation in this area is to help developing countries identify various kinds of impediments to trade, as well as dealing with business practices which may adversely affect competition.

35. A system, Software for Market Analysis and Restrictions to Trade (SMART), was developed by UNCTAD jointly with the World Bank. It is a "user-friendly" personal computer application geared to the needs of national trade policy analysts. In the course of 1988, the preparation of project documents intended to secure funding for the diffusion of this software and the training of officials in the use thereof was initiated.

36. As regards technical co-operation on restrictive business practices, a number of requests for assistance were received during the course of the year, but only limited activities could be undertaken owing to lack of financial resources. It had been hoped that UNDP funding would be made available under the Fourth Cycle Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific, the region from which a significant number of requests for assistance had been received, but the related regional project proposal remains under consideration. It is worth recalling that all technical co-operation activities undertaken thus far in this area have been financed exclusively from funds-in-trust contributions.

(b) Structural adjustment and trade expansion

(i) Technical co-operation in the field of the generalized system of preferences 3/

37. UNCTAD activities under the GSP programme are particularly important for developing countries with newly emerging export supply capabilities where the GSP can contribute to an increase in foreign exchange earnings and an acceleration of industrialization and economic growth. The delivery of technical co-operation in this area was high in 1988, due largely to increased demand for such assistance, backed-up by several UNDP-financed projects and by a Geneva-based interregional project financed by trust funds. 4/ In 1988, 14 training and 8 advisory and fund-raising missions were undertaken in all regions of the world. Most training takes place through regional or national seminars on the GSP and/or other trade laws. Overall, 918 participants from the private and public sectors of 45 beneficiary countries received training as a result of these activities.

38. The basis for the establishment of a global network for the delivery of technical co-operation on the GSP has been laid. However, the financing of this network is not firmly assured. The future of the regional project for Latin America and the Caribbean will have to be considered in the light of anticipated funding constraints. The UNDP/UNCTAD Regional GSP Project for Africa is functioning at full capacity, carrying out numerous advisory

missions and national and regional seminars. The demand for the services of this project will hopefully lead to its extension into a second phase with adequate funding. The UNDP/UNCTAD Regional GSP Project for Asia and the Pacific entered a new two-year phase as of 1 September 1989. The scope of the project has been expanded to include both a training programme and a complementary study programme, the latter being subcontracted by UNCTAD to ESCAP.

39. UNDP contributions to the Programme in support of regional and country activities amount to 45 per cent of total funds of about $742,000, the remaining 55 per cent being provided by funds-in-trust, two thirds of which are earmarked to finance specific activities. Thus, only 18 per cent, or $137,000, was available for the overall co-ordination of the Programme's activities. Support for such co-ordination must grow in a manner commensurate with the growth of the Programme as a whole. Without such support, the activities of the regional projects would have to be curtailed, since the current operating budgets of these projects were approved by UNDP on the understanding that sufficient funding would be provided to the Geneva focal point. In the face of the budgetary constraints facing the United Nations as a whole and the situation of the UNDP/GSP projects mentioned above, increased reliance on extra-budgetary trust-fund contributions by member States of UNCTAD has become an essential feature of the GSP programme.

(ii) Trade policies

40. Indonesia - In response to a request from the Government through the UNDP office in Jakarta, an UNCTAD mission visited Indonesia to discuss with the Government issues relating to trade policy and to help identify those areas where technical co-operation could make a contribution to the further development of non-oil exports. These exports will need to play a more dynamic role in the country's economy, as the oil sector is unlikely to support the balance-of-payments and the Government budget to the extent that it has done in the past. The UNCTAD mission provided an analysis of Indonesia's trade policy experience, considered policy options for the future and assessed the need for technical co-operation with regard to further reforms of trade and the institutional requirements for their effective implementation. Follow-up measures involving the identification and formulation of specific technical co-operation projects to be financed by UNDP are now under active consideration. This entire exercise is in effect a joint project with the International Trade Centre, which is elaborating complementary project proposals.

41. Nicaragua - Activities continued under the UNCTAD-executed project in Nicaragua, entitled "The development and optimization of external trade" (NIC/85/016). This project was completed in December 1988. At the final tripartite review meeting, which took place in November 1988, all parties involved acknowledged that the project had had an important impact in strengthening the institutional capabilities of Nicaragua in the area of international trade. Among the positive contributions of this project, the following aspects may be mentioned: the provision of training to more than 800 public officials and economic operators involved with foreign trade; substantial inputs to the setting up of a permanent training institute for the development of foreign trade; the streamlining of foreign trade documentation procedures; the establishment of a computerized information system for assisting the activities of government bodies responsible for foreign trade.

On the basis of the project's contributions to date and of the further needs for technical support to the external sector, the Government of Nicaragua has requested the continuation of technical assistance. Accordingly, the project "Instruments for the optimization of trade" (NIC/89/001) was approved in 1988 to be initiated in early 1989, with UNCTAD as executing agency and with support from UNDP and the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway.

42. There were several other projects touching on trade policy issues under implementation in 1988, particularly in least developed countries (see paras. 78-79 below). In addition, UNCTAD has launched a new programme entitled "Trade Policies for the developing countries for the 1990s", in which case studies will be carried out of different trade régimes of countries at varying levels of development and advice provided to interested countries on trade policy issues. The interest shown so far in this initiative from several bilateral sources (including Italy, Norway and Sweden) is very encouraging.

(c) Cross sectoral issues

(i) Support for the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

43. In the course of 1987 and 1988, a programme of technical co-operation intended to facilitate the effective participation of developing countries in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations was formulated. The programme encompasses interrelated and mutually supportive activities at interregional and regional levels. The three regional projects and the interregional project are reviewed on a regular basis by UNDP and UNCTAD in a Joint Steering Committee established for this purpose. The first meeting of the Committee was held in February 1989 in Geneva.

44. The interregional project (INT/86/034) is the "core" of UNCTAD's technical assistance for the Uruguay Round. In addition to providing technical support to developing countries on issues of general and common interest, the interregional project seeks to co-ordinate and backstop the regional projects, including the organization of a series of seminars/workshops with the participation of developing and developed country representatives. The three regional projects are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of the developing countries in different regions. In 1988, a number of subjects were studied, including trade-related investment measures, trade in services and special and more favourable treatment of developing countries.

45. Africa - The African MTN project (RAF/87/157), executed by UNCTAD in collaboration with ECA and OAU, was approved in late 1988, and some activities were carried out that year in preparation for the full implementation of the project in 1989. The project assisted African countries in respect of various issues being covered by the Uruguay Round. These include: analysis of services in the external trade of the African economies; analysis of new issues in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in relation to African countries; and analysis of tariff and non-tariff measures faced by African countries in their export trade with major developed market-economy countries. The project also included participation in the ACP seminar on the Uruguay Round, Lusaka, September 1988; in the seminar on the Uruguay Round organized by the Canadian Institute of Research on Public Policy (IRPP), Nairobi, October 1988, and in a seminar on the Uruguay Round organized by IRPP, Abidjan, October 1988.

46. The Asian and Pacific project (RAS/86/020) - Following a period of preparatory assistance, the full project was approved in September 1988 and activities in support of the beneficiaries from developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region accelerated. Seminars were organized at the regional, subregional and national levels. Upon the request of the developing countries in the region, analyses and background work relating to the Uruguay Round negotiations were undertaken and disseminated. The project's activities in 1989 and 1990 are expected to consolidate and build on the work done with a view to assuring assistance in creating and extending permanent negotiating expertise and infrastructure which, apart from ensuring effective participation in the Uruguay Round, could facilitate the development of a permanent infrastructure for beneficiary countries. The project was carried out in co-operation with ESCAP.

47. The Latin American and Caribbean Project (RLA/87/019) - During 1988 a total of eight regional, subregional and national seminars were held on issues relating to the Uruguay Round under the auspices of the project. In addition to the component on trade negotiations, the project also includes support in the areas of services (see below) and commodities. A considerable amount of analyses and background work relating to the Uruguay Round negotiations and other subjects was prepared in 1988 and disseminated at the request of the countries of the region. The project continued to receive the active support of ECLAC which, as associated agency in the execution of the project with UNCTAD, participated fully in all the projects' activities during the reporting period. Similar activities were carried out in the context of a national project for Costa Rica (COS/87/006) and for a project for Bolivia (BOL/88/008) approved in late 1988.

(ii) Technical assistance on services 5/

48. UNCTAD's technical assistance programme on services was established pursuant to Trade and Development Board decision 309 (XXX). The Final Act of UNCTAD VII recognized its utility and the desirability of its continuation. Under the programme, the UNCTAD secretariat has received requests for technical assistance on services from more than 35 developing countries. UNCTAD's ability to respond positively to such requests has largely depended upon support from UNDP, particularly in the context of existing UNCTAD-executed regional projects dealing with trade issues and negotiations, including, as indicated, those associated with the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. For example, project RLA/82/012, "Support to the External Sector of Latin America" (now RLA/87/019, referred to in para. 47 above), permitted UNCTAD, in association with ECLAC, to initiate studies at the national level in many Latin American countries. The annual revisions of this project have provided an increased emphasis on services. Project RAF/87/157, "Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and to the External Sector of African Countries" (see para. 45 above), has allocated a significant proportion of its resources to studies on services, which has permitted the provision of assistance on this matter to several countries, including Senegal, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire. Since the programme under Board decision 309 (XXX) was established, the UNCTAD secretariat has taken the initiative to obtain additional support from UNDP, as well as from certain developed countries, to meet requests from regions where appropriate projects did not exist. Similarly, a project proposal for the ESCAP region is currently under discussion with UNDP, so as to increase the resources presently available for rendering assistance on services to interested Governments.

49. Support has also been received from donor countries. The Government of France is co-operating with UNCTAD in this regard and has made technical and financial support available for assisting the Governments of Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Sri Lanka in the elaboration of their national studies on services. At present, an extension of such an assistance to other developing countries, especially the LDCs, is under consideration.

50. Activities at the regional level have led certain countries to set up national projects, also financed by UNDP through individual country IPFs, to support the elaboration of national studies on services. National projects dealing with services are being funded by UNDP in Bahrain (BAH/86/001), Mexico (MEX/87/026), the Dominican Republic (DOM/88/009) and Costa Rica (COS/88/006). Among these countries, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Mexico have foreseen extensions of their projects aimed at setting up plans of action to develop the service sector. Project documents have been drawn up for a number of other countries, including: Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Cape Verde, Malta, Senegal, Peru, Cuba and Nicaragua, for which work could be undertaken as soon as financing becomes available.

51. The UNCTAD technical assistance work programme has obtained concrete results in a number of areas. First, a useful methodological approach has emerged for analysing the role of services in the economies of the developing countries concerned. Second, the accumulated experience of national experts from developing countries, through their participation in the elaboration of national studies, has increased the general level of awareness and expertise on service issues in developing countries, as could be seen from the Latin American seminar on producer services, telematics and statistical problems on services, held in Lima in November 1988. Another positive effect has been the transfer of expertise among developing countries assisted by these projects. Thus, for example, Mexican experts have supported the elaboration of national studies in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Cuba. Third, the national studies have brought to light the main elements to be taken into account in the design and formulation of development policies and strategies. In some countries, the identification of key areas through the studies has enabled developing countries to participate more actively in the Group of Negotiations on Services in the Uruguay Round.

2. Transfer of technology 6/

52. In line with the indications provided by the Committee on Transfer of Technology, the activities of the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology (ASTT) have focused on human resources development and on the interrelated aspects of technology policies, sectoral issues and institution-building in the area of transfer and development of technology. In addition to pursuing programmes already commenced, steps have also been taken during this period to design new activities that incorporate practical follow-up work in a sequential fashion.

53. At the interregional level, a seminar on technology selection and negotiation was organized with co-operation and financial support from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 12 to 16 December 1988. The seminar was hosted by and drew on the experience of the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM). Another interregional seminar financed by UNDP on technology transfer through joint

ventures was organized in Moscow, USSR, from 21 to 25 November 1988, in co-operation with the Ministry of External Economic Relations of the USSR and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

54. A regional seminar for Africa, in particular for the SADCC countries (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference), was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 29 March 1988, on technology transfer and development perspectives of the food processing sector, in co-operation with PRODEC (Programme of Development Co-operation (Helsinki School of Economics)), ESAMI (Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, Arusha) and SADCC. Another regional seminar on technology transfer, including negotiation techniques, for Asian developing countries, took place in Beijing, China from 31 October to 16 November 1988, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and with PRODEC. At the national level, and within the context of project LES/84/016, a workshop and on-the-job training were organized in Maseru, Lesotho, in March 1988.

55. A new programme on technology transfer and development and policy challenges and options for co-operation in a changing international environment was formulated in 1988 and approved in March 1989 for financing by the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation. The first regular seminar for Asia and the Pacific will be held in early 1990.

56. Concerning course materials and operational tools, the proceedings of the seminar on technology policies for development, which took place at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from 10 to 17 November 1986, in co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank, appeared in book form during 1988 (UNCTAD/TT/94). Work progressed regarding the publication of the proceedings of the regional seminar on technology and development perspectives in Latin America, which was held at Lima, Peru, November-December 1987. The document on transfer and development of technology aspects in the pharmaceutical sector and the compendium of policy issues on transfer and development of technology in developing countries (prepared with the assistance of Sweden) were revised for publication, and an advance version of the latter document was issued. The preparation of another document with selected material presented at the Arusha Seminar on the food processing sector and containing valuable information on both constraints and opportunities for the SADCC countries in this sector was also initiated.

57. As a sequel to work concerning the formulation of a national project on the acquisition, utilization and development of technology for Kenya (KEN/86/016), a UNDP Project Development Facility (PDF) mission took place in September/October 1988. The mission reviewed the situation, identified activities to be undertaken during the preparatory assistance stage of the project, and made recommendations concerning modalities for the execution of the project. Assistance was also provided, at the request of the Government of Tunisia, to the Committee for the Approval of Technology Purchase Contracts through the fielding of an advisory mission in February 1988. Project activities were initiated in Burundi, financed by UNDP/UNFSSTD. The emphasis is on the food processing sector and on laying the basis for a national seminar with the participation of the Government and the enterprise sector. Following earlier work and consultations, a short mission took place in November 1988 to Nepal with a view to identifying, in co-operation with the Government and UNDP, areas for possible co-operation in technology development. An inter-agency mission to Thailand, co-ordinated by UNCSTD,

took place in December 1988 with UNCTAD participation. The mission studied the impact of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology in Thailand. The terminal report was prepared for a UNDP-financed project in Zimbabve (ZIM/84/039) which was completed in 1988 and which assisted in the establishment and strengthening of the Technology Division, Ministry of Industry and Technology. A follow-up project is under consideration.

58. A regional project on transfer and utilization of technology in least developed and island developing countries of Asia and the Pacific (RAS/86/186) was further evolved with UNDP and circulated to Governments for endorsement. The project aims at strengthening the participating countries' capacities to define technology requirements. It includes provisions for training. Participating countries are Bhutan, Burma, Fiji, Nepal and Samoa, with other countries, such as Maldives, wishing to participate in selected project activities.

59. UNCTAD assisted the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) secretariat in the preparation of a draft programme of action in the field of technology, know-how and technical assistance including the preparation of a series of specific project proposals. The draft programme and proposals were examined by the ACP Sub-Committee on Intra-ACP Co-operation.

60. With the support of the Government of Sweden through its Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC), work continued on three action-oriented policy research projects concerning (a) energy technology issues in developing countries; (b) power plant performance in developing countries; and (c) the role of research and development institutes in technological innovation in developing countries. Two country case studies on the role of research and development institutes in technological innovation in, respectively, Senegal and Sri Lanka (UNCTAD/TT/93 and UNCTAD/TT/95) were issued in 1988.

3. Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

61. Pursuant to paragraph 105 (29) of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII and decision 356 (XXXIV) of the Trade and Development Board, the UNCTAD secretariat continued to carry out, despite financial constraints, a programme of technical co-operation with interested developing countries to expand their trade and economic co-operation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Seminars, workshops and study tours implemented in 1988 on a national, regional and interregional basis were financed out of the UNDP/USSR Trust Fund and contributions in kind from some socialist and developing countries.

62. As a follow-up to a joint UNCTAD/UNDP evaluation, the UNCTAD secretariat has undertaken consultations with member States, the United Nations regional economic commissions, the International Trade Centre and other interested institutions and organizations in order to give fresh impetus to its operational programme of technical co-operation for the development of inter-systems trade involving training, advisory services and the dissemination of information. Taking into account various reforms introduced in the foreign trade systems and external economic relations of the socialist countries and responding to the numerous requests of developing countries, the secretariat concentrated on particular issues of interest to both groups of countries, such as joint ventures, countertrade, industrial co-operation and prospects for new trade opportunities.

63. In collaboration with ECLAC, a Regional Seminar for Latin American and Caribbean countries was held in January 1988 in Moscow. The main issues discussed during this seminar were: the outlook for expansion and diversification of trade and economic relations of the Latin American and Caribbean countries; innovations introduced in the USSR foreign trade system and external economic relations; payment and banking arrangements and new instruments for financing trade with the socialist countries, as well as debt questions, prospects of industrial and technical co-operation and new forms of economic co-operation with socialist countries; ways and means of promoting exports of non-traditional products from Latin American and Caribbean countries; scope of joint ventures and tripartite industrial co-operation; role of and assistance for Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the expansion of trade and economic relations between both groups of countries.

64. Advisory services have also been provided to the United Republic of Tanzania, at the Government's request. About 50 participants, mostly from the private sector, attended a training workshop held in February 1988, whose objective was to explore new channels of promoting trade between the United Republic of Tanzania and socialist countries of Eastern Europe through a more active involvement of the private sector.

65. In July 1988, in conjunction with the Fifth All African Trade Fair held in Kinshasa, Zaire, UNCTAD conducted a Round Table on the role and activities of UNCTAD for promoting the external trade of African countries, including trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe and its implications for intra-African trade. The Round Table was a good opportunity to explore the possibilities for African commodity-producing countries to use new, expanded and improved commodity-trading instruments and new commodity-trading channels with socialist countries of Eastern Europe, such as counter trading arrangements and direct commercial transactions, and to identify modalities for such co-operation at a regional level.

66. In October/November 1988, an Interregional Workshop for Trade Representatives/Economic Counsellors of developing countries accredited to the German Democratic Republic was organized by the UNCTAD secretariat in collaboration with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and with contributions from the authorities of the German Democratic Republic. The main objectives of the workshop were to study the foreign trade policy of the German Democratic Republic towards developing countries. More than 40 representatives of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America benefited from this workshop, during which they exchanged views and considered concrete proposals on how to promote further their trade.

67. In December 1988, the Seventh Interregional Workshop for Trade Representatives/Economic Counsellors of developing countries accredited to the USSR took place in Moscow. The main issues discussed by more than 70 participants during the workshop related, inter alia, to the reforms introduced recently by the USSR in its foreign trade system and external economic relations. Special attention was devoted to the possible implications of these reforms as far as the trade of developing countries is concerned. Special attention was given to the needs of the least developed countries.

68. Preparations were finalized and obligations incurred in late 1988 for a workshop for ASEAN countries on trade promotion with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, held in Bangkok and Moscow in January 1989. The topics discussed included: new reforms introduced in the foreign trade systems and external economic relations in the USSR and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe; ways and means of identifying mutual trade opportunities; ways and means of promoting exports of non-traditional products from ASEAN countries; compensation, buy-back and other forms of counterpurchases and joint ventures.

B. Resources for Development Programmes

1. Money and finance

(a) Debt Management

69. UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in external debt management are carried out within the framework of its Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) Programme. While in 1988 the Programme continued to be based on three main types of activities, i.e. systems development, advisory services and training, the year could be considered a transitional one in which new activities and approaches were being shaped.

70. A number of modifications and improvements to the system were introduced or initiated in 1988. The new version, which would be replacing the original installation from 1989 onwards, is more user-friendly and performs better as regards processing speed and flexibility in report generation. At the same time, as specific modifications are introduced, the overall design of the system and its adequacy in the light of the rapidly changing requirements of external debt management are being kept under continuing review. Work initiated in this context in 1988 included analyses of data base management systems and fourth generation computer languages, as well as a review of user requirements.

71. A total of 26 developing countries have been co-operating with UNCTAD within the framework of the DMFAS Programme since 1981. In 1988, UNCTAD was executing 17 projects in the countries listed in annex II. Some 20 other countries have expressed interest. While the installation of the computer-based system (software) had up until 1987 constituted the core of UNCTAD's debt management activities, 1988 saw more attention being paid also to the country-level institutional arrangements necessary to handle debt. Thus, activities relating to the installation of the system were increasingly accompanied by efforts to strengthen the management structure of the national debt office and the supportive administrative and institutional environment.

72. As an integral part of project activities for system installation, training for government officials for the operation and management of the system is undertaken "on-the-job" at the country level, as well as through regional workshops or centrally at UNCTAD. During 1988, two regional seminars were organized within the framework of an ECLAC-executed project for five Central American countries, while an intensive three-week course took place in Geneva for eight officials from three countries.

73. UNCTAD's debt management activities are financed mainly through UNDP-financed country and regional projects. Annual extra-budgetary expenditures for the programme as a whole have been growing over the last few years, rising from around $US 230,000 in 1985 to more than $US 1,000,000 in 1988. An increasing proportion is being financed by bilateral donors - 13 per cent in 1986 but close to one third in 1988. Such bilateral support has further grown in 1988 and in 1989, with contributions from Norway and most recently Italy. Notwithstanding such support, the type of funding presently made available continues for the most part to be based on country project activities. This has posed problems in planning and co-ordinating the work over the long term, rendering the development and maintenance of the software and the training of users on upgraded versions thereof particularly difficult. The secretariat is continuing to seek resources which would enable it to place these activities on a more stable and practicable basis.

(b) International monetary and financial issues

74. A new interregional project on studies in international monetary and financial issues was initiated in November 1988. It is being financed by UNDP and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. It is intended to assist the Group of 24 in the preparation of analytical studies focusing on new international monetary and financial issues.

75. Under a national project, UNCTAD is assisting the Institute for Economic and Market Research, Budapest, Hungary, in investigating and exploring developments in the world economy that might affect Hungary's medium-term economic prospects and foreign trade orientation. The project will be extended into 1990.

2. **Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries**

76. The emphasis placed on re-invigorating external sector performance in the context of ongoing structural adjustment programmes in many least developed countries has given technical co-operation in the area of trade policy added importance for beneficiary countries. There has also been renewed attention to the development and management of transport chains, which are of critical importance for increased exports of least developed and land-locked developing countries.

77. During the year under review, a major interregional project was approved for funding by UNDP in order to assist the 42 LDCs to effectively prepare and participate in the forthcoming Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, scheduled to be held in Paris in September 1990. It provides advisory assistance to individual LDCs for the preparation of their own country submissions to the Conference. The project is also financing the participation of LDC representatives in the preparatory meetings leading up to the Conference and in the Conference itself.

(a) External sector

78. A project to assist the Government of **Botswana** in strengthening the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was completed in 1988, on completion of the assignment of an Associate Expert. A project of assistance to the Ministry of Domestic Trade of **Ethiopia** was also completed in early 1988: work concentrated in the area of domestic pricing and marketing. In **the Gambia**

the main thrust of UNCTAD's assistance to the Government during the last year has focused on the provision of policy advice on trade negotiations. During the course of the year, the computerization of trade data under auspices of the project marked the achievement of a major project output. In **Guinea**, UNCTAD, under the new phase of a project executed by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, is providing a trade policy adviser for a duration of 24 man months who will, inter alia, contribute to the formulation of a trade policy consistent with the priorities of the second phase of the Government's economic recovery programme and assist in strengthening the institutional infrastructure of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

79. In **Haiti**, consultants were provided to help the Ministry of Commerce administer market prices of basic goods produced by public enterprises. In **Yemen**, assistance to the Ministry of Economy, Supply and Trade in the areas of trade and pricing is in its third year. Project activities in 1988 concentrated on implementation of training and fellowship programmes in the area of pricing, import trade and trade and company registers, on the establishment of procedures for the operation of a price stabilization fund, and on the strengthening of the operations of parastatal trading operations.

80. Several projects were developed during the course of the year. The Government of Cape Verde was assisted in the preparation of a project with the objectives of establishing an action plan for the strengthening of export capacity and of reinforcing the legislative and institutional infrastructure to spearhead the export drive. The project, which will also provide training to national officials on opportunities for enlarging access to export markets, was approved in late 1988 and implementation began in February 1989 with the recruitment of an international trade adviser. In **Haiti**, and at the request of the Government, UNCTAD and ITC collaborated in fielding a programming mission early in 1988 to identify potential assistance to the public/private sector in the field of foreign trade. Follow-up to the mission is under consideration by the Government and UNDP. A joint UNCTAD-ITC project to assist the Government of **Uganda** in the development of its external trade sector and a fully functional trade statistical infrastructure and customs' information system was developed during the course of 1988: activities are expected to start in late 1989.

(b) Transit traffic and support to the transport sector in the Southern, East/Central and West/Central African subregions

81. UNCTAD continued its technical assistance activities in the area of transit transport. These activities are designed to provide support to the Governments of the land-locked countries and their transit neighbours in the negotiation of co-operative transit transport arrangements, including the improvement and development of efficient transit facilities and services. Priority attention was given to the African region. These activities are supported through interdivisional arrangements drawing upon the capacities and expertise of the secretariat in the areas of shipping, maritime transport, transit traffic and land-locked developing countries.

(i) Southern African subregion

82. UNDP approved the new phase of project RAF/86/046 in January 1988, including also a cost-sharing contribution from USAID. At the same time, a

Steering Committee, made up of UNDP, UNCTAD and SATCC, was established to review the progress of project implementation and to provide guidance for regular work plans. In February 1988, an UNCTAD mission visited the SATCC Secretariat in Maputo, Mozambique, and the USAID Regional Development Programme Office in Harare, Zimbabwe, to discuss the modalities for the implementation of project activities. The mission also held discussions with representatives of major donor agencies in Maputo, namely EEC, NORAD, DANIDA and SIDA, in order to ensure that there is adequate co-ordination with their activities related to the transport sector.

83. Preparatory project work was undertaken in the area of dry ports in the January/April 1988 period, which involved preparation of country profiles for Zimbabwe and Malawi as part of the input for the proposed handbook on the planning and operation of dry ports. The project also continued to provide assistance to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland regarding arrangements with South Africa in the area of road transport. In the field of documentation, the project investigated, at the request of the PTA Secretariat, the possibility of introducing the PTA Road Customs Transit Declaration (RCTD) in Botswana and Mozambique, which would facilitate transport operations at transit border points with Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia. Furthermore, the Malawi Trade Facilitation Manual was completed in May 1988 and the Workshop of Officials Involved in the Operation of the National Trade Facilitation Committee was held in Blantyre in June 1988.

84. On the basis of the work plan agreed upon by the Steering Committee in May 1988 for the period June-December 1988, the project undertook the following transport traffic activities: assessment of the operational and facilitation aspects of Malawi's Northern Transport Corridor; assistance in the evaluation of the viability of rerouting Botswana's trade traffic to the port of Dar-es-Salaam; assessment of effective application and evaluation of national subregional documents and trade facilitation committees; finalization of the handbook on the planning and operation of dry ports; assessment of proposals to establish dry port facilities in Zambia, Botswana Swaziland and Zimbabwe; review of the legal implications of the development of dry ports; follow-up of the work on the negotiations between Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa on road transport, bilateral arrangements and workshops of officials involved in the operation of trade facilitation committees.

85. Similarly, transport support activities concentrated on preliminary steps to develop and install a software system to track the movements of goods along the transit corridors, known as the Advanced Cargo Information System (ACIS). Several parallel activities were undertaken, such as assistance to operators in laying the basis for future statistical monitoring systems and performance indicators in ports and railways and to railway organizations to upgrade their EDP capabilities. In the latter case, the operational procedures of railways were analysed so as to prepare for the implementation of the railway cargo tracking system as a part of ACIS. Furthermore, the identification of future operators to become members of ACIS and the beginning of the design phase of the overall system, together with the identification of manpower development requirements, were started.

(ii) West-Central and East-Central African subregions (RAF/88/014 and RAF/88/015)

86. The activities with respect to the above two projects involved the continuation of consultations with the land-locked countries and the transit countries in the subregions, as well as with the relevant subregional intergovernmental organizations, with a view to formulating comprehensive project documents. The main transit traffic areas of activity included assistance in the streamlining of transit documentation and procedures, carrying out of feasibility studies related to the development of transit physical infrastructure facilities, particularly dry ports, management of road, rail and air transit transport operations, institution building and training. Activities in the transport support area would consist of progressively implementing the Advanced Cargo Information System on major transport routes in the two subregions. The draft project documents were finalized in full consultation with UNDP in 1988. In the course of 1989, the project for the West-Central subregion was approved by UNDP; approval of the project for the East-Central subregion is expected shortly.

3. Insurance and reinsurance

87. Pursuant to the recommendations adopted by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its twelfth session in March 1987, a first series of seminars in risk management was conducted in January 1988 in six East Asian countries as part of a UNDP regional project.

88. In the African region, under a project providing preparatory assistance for the elaboration of a regional insurance educational strategy and the setting-up of a training centre in Eastern and Southern Africa, a meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 1988. Official representatives of Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Seychelles, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed on the establishment of a regional training centre. In the framework of another UNDP project with the objective of strengthening African insurance markets, a seminar to discuss ways to promote insurance in the rural population was held in Dakar, Senegal, in March 1988. As a part of the same project, a meeting to promote regional co-operation in the field of reinsurance was held in Cairo, Egypt, in October 1988. The meeting brought together top executives from reinsurance companies for the purpose of exchanging experiences and new ideas concerning the development of reinsurance business.

89. At the country level, activities were carried out as follows: in **Kenya**, for the training of the staff of the newly created insurance department; in **Maldives**, in connection with the establishment of a public insurance institution and the organization of a training programme; in **Oman**, on the feasibility of a regional reinsurance company; in **Bahrain**, on the establishment of an offshore captive insurance market; and in **Zimbabwe**, for the training of the staff of the newly created insurance department.

C. Commodities

1. Trade-related activities

90. During 1988, fact-finding missions were dispatched to Burkina Faso, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Zaire and

Zambia in connection with preparatory assistance projects RAF/86/049 and RAF/87/019. The first project (RAF/86/049) is intended to provide direct support to the trade sector of African countries in the area of agricultural commodities. It aims at expanding and rationalizing intra-African trade in food commodities so as to generate and save foreign exchange. The second project (RAF/87/019) entitled "Prospects of export trade in commodities for Africa and improvements in commodity policies" is designed to provide a better integration of the commodity sector in the development process. Finalization of the projects reached an advanced stage in 1988. The two projects were subsequently merged and submitted to UNDP as a single project. Final approval by UNDP is awaited.

91. A new project was prepared dealing with "Import Management and Policies for Food Commodities", drawing upon the extensive experience in implementing an earlier multi-year project providing assistance in a similiar area. The purpose of the new project is to assist food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to improve their import management and policies in the context of national food plans and to reduce the foreign exchange costs of food imports, inter alia, through the diversification of sources or supplies. The activities of the project consist of advisory missions, fellowships, seminars/workshops and training material. Contributions have since been made by the Governments of Switzerland and Italy for the financing of this project. Some developing countries benefiting from the activities of the project will be making a modest contribution to the costs thereof.

2. Activities related to diversification, processing, marketing and distribution

92. A preparatory assistance project (INT/88/030) to undertake a needs assessment for the promotion of commodity processing in developing countries and funded through a Japan/UNDP trust fund started in late 1988. The overall objectives of the full project are to strengthen the capacity of developing countries - especially those highly dependent on exports of commodities in their raw and elementary semi-processed forms - to identify, assess, promote and implement processing projects within the context of their development strategy for the commodity sector and to encourage investment from both official (bilateral and multilateral) sources and from private sources for such activities. The preparatory assistance project involved consultations on the mechanism and activities of a round table with Governments of potential beneficiary and donor countries and concerned international organizations, followed by a meeting of interested Governments and organizations to review the draft proposal. The round table is envisaged as a consultative mechanism for drawing upon and combining the expertise of competent international organizations and the experiences of developed and developing countries in the area of processing of commodities, especially for export. This preparatory phase is expected to be completed by the end of 1989.

93. A preparatory assistance project on policies for improving the commercialization of commodities by developing countries (INT/88/36) was approved by UNDP in late 1988. Exchanges of experience on policy formulation and implementation among Governments, including between developing countries and developed countries, would be emphasized, along with the need for creating or strengthening partnership between the Government and the private sector in terms of policy content, direction and implementation. The preparatory stage

of the project involves an assessment of developing countries' needs in this area and the avenues for best fulfilling these needs. It also involves a comprehensive review of ongoing technical co-operation activities of competent international organizations in the area of export marketing of commodities. This preparatory phase is expected to be completed during 1989.

3. Activities related to the mineral sector

94. Under a joint ECLAC/UNCTAD project (RLA/87/019) (see para. 47), studies have been completed on the impact of structural and technological change on the demand for and supply of tin and aluminium, with special reference to the Latin American and Caribbean region. These studies will be the subject of discussion at a meeting of experts from the region to be convened during October 1989.

95. Work has continued on the role of the minerals sector in the development process of developing countries (project INT/87/A05). An initial statistical overview has been completed, and work is under way on other aspects of this subject, including the impact of technological change on the market for minerals and the possible use of input-output methods and other planning techniques for analysis of the mineral sector. A series of regional/interregional seminars is being planned under this project, with the first seminar scheduled for the ECLAC region in October 1989.

4. Assistance to multilateral negotiations

96. As in the past, assistance is being provided to ACP countries in the context of EEC-ACP negotiations for a successor arrangement to the Lomé III Convention. Based on a "needs assessment mission" in 1987, a project designed to provide technical assistance to the ACP group of States to enable them to derive greater benefits from the Lomé Convention has been approved by UNDP, and implementation started in early 1989.

D. Economic co-operation among developing countries

97. Developing countries have established a number of institutional arrangements and policy directives to enhance co-operation among themselves. Technical co-operation through UNCTAD is intended to enhance these endeavours. This co-operation was made possible through several projects, as described below. Work focuses on three areas: strengthening the co-operation and integration process; promoting monetary and financial co-operation; and enhancing the contribution of the enterprise sector to the process of economic co-operation among developing countries.

98. UNCTAD continued to carry out its responsibilities as executing agency of project RAF/87/021, "Preparatory assistance to UDEAC for the implementation of economic co-operation and integration". In 1988 the project document for the fourth UNDP Regional Programming Cycle was revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Tripartite Review Meeting held in January 1988 and the meeting between intergovernmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system held in March 1988 in Addis Ababa. A methodological study on the revision of UDEAC's Common External Tariff (CET) and a complementary study on a UDEAC pharmaceutical enterprise were completed in February 1988. Suggestions concerning a scheme for the development of the cotton sector were elaborated in September 1988.

99. Activities for the project of assistance to the Mano River Union (RAF/98/016) were completed in 1987; however, two United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) who had been recruited within the framework of the project continued to assist the secretariat in the area of language services in 1988.

100. Under a regional project in Africa (RAF/88/032), advice was provided to the Governments of Lesotho and Swaziland in various economic and fiscal areas relating to the renegotiation of the Southern African Customs Union.

101. Under Project RAS/81/068, "ECDC and Trade Expansion in Asia and the Pacific", executed by UNCTAD in co-operation with ESCAP, support continued to be extended to the Second Round of Preferential Trade Negotiations under the Bangkok Agreement. Promotional missions to countries eligible to join the Agreement were organized, and direct technical assistance was provided in the formulation of requests and offer lists to join in the negotiations.

102. Under the same project and in order to support private initiatives in the area of intra-regional investment promotion, an inventory of foreign investment laws and regulations of developing ESCAP countries was published in September 1988. Technical documentation and proposals for the launching of a regional programme for the promotion of joint ventures cum trade preferences was submitted and endorsed by the countries participating in the Second Round of negotiations at their third session (May 1988). Furthermore, two reports were completed containing proposals for the programme for the promotion of industrial co-operation agreements, which were submitted to and endorsed by the Second Round of negotiations. In March 1988, a seminar on Manufactures and Exports of Processed Tropical Timber Products was held in Jakarta, Indonesia; the seminar, which was attended by 35 participants, considered a special report on "Joint marketing of processed tropical timber products" prepared under the same project (RAS/81/068).

103. In September 1988, two major meetings were organized under the project with very large participation of enterprises from most Asian developing countries: (a) the First Meeting of Buyers and Sellers of Manufacturing and Trading Firms on Power Generation and Transmission Equipment, held in New Delhi, India, from 19 to 22 September 1988, organized in co-operation with the International Association of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries (ASTRO) and ESCAP, which was attended by over 100 delegates from 11 Asian developing countries and adopted major decisions concerning co-operation among producing and trading enterprises in this major industrial sector; and (b) the First Asian Regional Conference of Trading Companies of Asia and the Pacific Developing Countries, held in Manila, Philippines, from 26 to 28 September 1988, in co-operation with the Philippine International Trading Corporation, the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry and ASTRO. The meeting was attended by 86 managers from 17 developing countries and took major decisions to enhance co-operation among them.

104. Upon termination of the project RAS/81/068 at the end of 1988, the UNCTAD and ESCAP secretariats submitted a new regional project proposal on "Assistance to economic co-operation through trade expansion among developing countries of Asia and the Pacific" for the period 1989-1991, which has been the subject of considerable discussions with UNDP. The immediate objectives of the project, based on guidelines and priorities established by the Governments of developing ESCAP countries, include: action in the area of intra-Asia/Pacific trade in commodities; promotion of intra-regional trade and

investment through co-operation among enterprises of the Asia and Pacific region; and support for the enlargement of the regional preferential trade arrangements. UNDP funding constraints have limited further consideration of this proposal.

105. Within the framework of an UNCTAD/Government of the Netherlands project on "Training in the use and development of a computer simulation model of the natural rubber economy" (RAS/87/A06), a simulation model was elaborated and presented to a regional workshop in Malaysia in February-March 1988. The workshop attracted wide interest in the region, not only from sectors of the rubber industry but also from governmental, academic and private groups because of the state-of-the-art analysis and computer skills being taught. From March to August 1988, workshop participants carried out further data collection and made further improvements in country-specific simulation models. In June 1988 the Thai participants organized their own two-week workshop, which was attended by economists from each of the country's Rubber Research Centres, as well as from Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Later, a second regional workshop and national workshops were organized in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in September 1988 with financial support from the project.

106. Following an agreement with the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) reached in July 1988, UNCTAD assisted ICDT in preparing a draft framework Agreement on a Trade Preferential System among member States of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). The relevant draft Agreement is undergoing scrutiny by the member States of OIC.

107. Under UNDP project INT/88/017, a feasibility study on a global information network among enterprises and business organizations of developing countries for the promotion of South-South trade and investments was completed. The project involved missions to relevant information systems and business organizations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and North America. The relevant feasibility study was presented to the Second Meeting of Representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Developing Countries, New Delhi, in December 1988 and subsequent regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

108. Other technical co-operation activities to promote enterprise co-operation among developing countries in 1988 included: assistance in the drafting of the Statutes of an Association of Latin American Trading Companies (ALAT), which was established in September 1988; a preparatory assistance project for the development of a programme on enterprise promotion among developing countries (INT/87/022); suggestions for the preparation of the first draft of an Action Programme for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of Countries associated with the European Economic Community; and co-operation with ASTRO in the organization of the first meeting of tourist enterprises and agencies of developing countries held in Limassol, Cyprus, in October 1988.

109. In the area of **monetary and financial co-operation**, assistance to the ASEAN countries, under UNDP project RAS/85/014, focused in 1988 on the preparation of a seminar on the "Mobilization of ASEAN domestic resources: the role of intraregional capital flows". The seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur from 16 to 21 January 1989 and dealt with: the role of financial institutions in ASEAN domestic resources mobilization; the public sector activities and the mobilization of domestic resources; target group borrowers

and lenders, with emphasis on financial development; the interrelationship between domestic and external finance; and the relevance of experiences of France, Belgium and Latin American countries to ASEAN. A number of policy-oriented conclusions emerged from this and the previous two seminars and are being considered jointly by interested Governments, UNDP and UNCTAD for follow-up.

110. With regard to the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) (project RAS/81/070), UNCTAD contributed to the drafting of the Articles of Agreement establishing the ACU's Multilateral Currency Swap Arrangement. The draft was reviewed by the 17th meeting of the Board of Governors of the member countries and finalized thereafter. Furthermore, UNCTAD participated in the actual launching of the Arrangement, which entered into force in May 1989. In addition, a new technical assistance project revision has been made and approved by UNDP for activities relating to: (i) the expansion of the membership of the ACU to include other ESCAP countries; and (ii) the computerization of all ACU transactions, which should facilitate communications among member countries and improve efficiency.

111. In regard to the West African Clearing House (WACH) a technical assistance project designed to revitalize the activities of WACH and improve its efficiency was finalized. The project envisages: (i) the organization of a number of workshops for practitioners from commercial banks, export institutions and official agencies on the ways and means of making full use of WACH facilities; and (ii) computerization to facilitate transactions among WACH-users.

Global system of trade preferences (GSTP)

112. In 1988, the first round of negotiations for the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) was concluded successfully at the Belgrade Ministerial Meeting held in April 1988. The meeting adopted the Agreement on the GSTP and its annexes and announced its opening for signature. The Government of Yugoslavia has been designated as the depositary of the Agreement. Forty-six countries signed the Agreement on 13 April 1988. Up to the end of 1988, eight countries had completed their ratification. The Agreement entered into force on 19 April 1988, after 15 States had deposited their instruments of definitive signature or ratification.

113. The GSTP technical assistance project contributed to the process that culminated in the exchange of concessions and the adoption of the Agreement at Belgrade through the provision of data, documentation and briefings. Following the Belgrade Meeting, the project continued to provide technical support, documentation and clarification of issues relating to the process of ratification by signatories. The Belgrade Ministerial Declaration which, among other things, defined the future orientation of the GSTP, requested the GSTP project to continue providing its supportive activities and technical assistance to the countries participating in the GSTP process. Further assistance is being provided in these matters in 1989.

E. Maritime and multimodal transport

114. UNCTAD activities in this area cover a series of interrelated activities related to the management and operation of ports, shipping, multimodal transport, maritime legislation and training on maritime issues. The programme has co-operated with a number of organs and institutions and has also provided technical inputs for the design and implementation of projects involving the improvement of transport chain operations, including cargo tracking, transport and forwarding methods and accounting systems.

1. Ports

115. At the interregional level, the training of port managers continued to be a major activity in 1988. A seminar on container terminal management, financed by Belgium, was again organized jointly with Antwerp port Engineering and Consulting (APEC) and was attended by 24 participants from 12 countries. The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) also continued to finance the production and distribution of audio-visual training materials in several languages, known as the UNCTAD/SIDA courses on Improving Port Performance (IPP). In 1988, 23 courses on the Management of General Cargo Operations (IPP-1) were conducted with a total of around 300 participants. The IPP materials on Container Terminal Development Policy (IPP-2) were used for the delivery of eight seminars. Through a financial contribution by the Netherlands Government, advice was offered to one port authority on the use of UNCTAD port studies.

116. At the regional level, a UNDP-financed project for the harmonization of port traffic structures and cost accounting systems in West and Central African countries was carried out in collaboration with the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa.

117. At the country level, assistance was provided to the following countries in 1988: Barbados, in the delivery of a policy seminar on container terminal development; Malta, in connection with the development of port facilities for trans-shipment; Panama, for port planning and container terminal operators; and Sao Tomé and Principe, for mechanization of cargo handling and port management. Further, the following countries received or started to receive assistance: Djibouti, for the management and operation of a container terminal; Malawi, in port administration and lake services; and Sri Lanka, in management and operational procedures for the container terminal.

2. Shipping

118. Shipping projects were carried out using funds from UNDP and the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation and bilateral aid agencies. Interregional activities focused on the implementation of a new on-the-job training scheme (JOBMAR).

119. Subregional activities included both operational programmes and training. A study on co-operation among the Organization of Islamic Conference member countries in optimizing shipping capacity was completed. Assistance continued to be provided to the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MINCOMAR) to strengthen its secretariat in relation to negotiations with maritime conferences and in

the harmonization of national maritime legislation (see also below). A feasibility report for extending the liner services of member lines of COLTRAM (Latin American Maritime Transport Commission) with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe was completed and submitted to the respective organizations. Work continued on activities dealing with the protection of shippers' interests in East Africa (Assistance to the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping - ISCOS). UNCTAD co-operated with the University of Trieste (ISTIEE) in a project to assist SATCC member countries (Southern African Transport and Communications Council) to promote regional co-operation in shipping. A project also continues to be implemented to assist land-locked countries in Africa in formulating shipping policy and improving functioning of shippers' councils. Regional training comprised the presentation of a workshop on strategic planning in shipping (STRATSHIP) at the TRAINMAR centres in Bombay (India), Mombasa (Kenya) and Manila (Philippines) and preparatory work for a TRAINMAR delivery in Mexico.

120. At the country level, projects were continued in Côte d'Ivoire to assist in the formulation and implementation of an integrated transport policy. Advice was given to the Governments of Guatemala and Malawi on shipping matters. In addition, UNCTAD co-operated with Algeria in a training seminar.

3. Multimodal transport and technological developments

121. In 1988 there was great demand for assistance in multimodal transport from developing countries. Ten multimodal transport workshops were delivered as part of the TRAINMAR programme in Chile (2), Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Senegal and Thailand. As in 1987, several of these workshops were funded by the recipient country or organization. A total of 297 senior government officials and transport executives received training in multimodal transport issues, compared with 138 in 1987, 48 in 1986 and 46 in 1985. This growth was made possible by assistance from the regional economic commissions, particularly ESCAP, which organized four of the workshops. Very considerable assistance was also received from COCATRAM ("Central American Maritime Transport Commission") in Nicaragua. Owing to the great demand for multimodal transport workshop deliveries, the training of local lecturers was commenced.

122. The IBRD-funded multimodal transport project for Ethiopia mentioned in the previous report on technical co-operation was completed and a second phase started in 1989. A similar project was commenced in Benin to provide assistance to the National Shippers' Council on freight rate negotiations, on measures to be taken to develop international transport activities and on the development of a training programme in international multimodal transport.

4. Maritime legislation

123. Technical co-operation in the field of maritime legislation involves assistance to countries in revising and updating their maritime legislation taking into account recent international instruments governing maritime trade and transport. A project of this nature is being implemented in Ethiopia, where the country's maritime legislation is being revised with a view to providing a comprehensive modern maritime code with necessary by-laws covering all areas of maritime activities. The work, when completed, could serve as a model for adaption to the requirements of other countries.

124. At the subregional level, a project was approved to assist the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MINCONMAR) to produce guidelines for the harmonization and modernization of the maritime legislations of the member countries. The project became operational in 1989.

125. At the interregional level, a workshop on the Review Conference on the United Nations Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences was held in Leningrad, USSR, in May 1988, at the invitation of the Government of the USSR. The workshop was attended by 24 high-level experts from all regional groups and provided an opportunity for developing countries to exchange views with other groups on the problems related to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The TRAINMAR programme

126. The training programme TRAINMAR covers the full range of UNCTAD's activities in the shipping, ports and multimodal transport sectors. It aims at improving the performance of these sectors in developing countries by promoting regular and reliable training for all categories of managers. The TRAINMAR approach is based on the production of training materials according to a prescribed methodology, training of trainers, strengthening of local training institutions and above all a programme of co-operation among the participating training institutions through the exchange of courses, instructors and information.

127. At the end of 1988, 42 port and shipping training centres around the world were associated with TRAINMAR. These centres co-operate mainly on a regional basis, with regular meetings to agree on course development and delivery schedules followed by joint activities. Course packages classified into ports, maritime legislation, shipping and multimodal transport have been developed by the members and are available for exchange, together with experienced instructors to ensure effective transfer. In addition, four courses in training technology developed through UNDP projects are implemented regionally by staff of selected centres.

128. In 1988, TRAINMAR activities were supported by: a UNDP interregional project financing activities of a Central Support Team based in Geneva; six regional projects, of which five were funded by UNDP and one (in Central America executed in collaboration with COCATRAM) by EEC; and five national projects - three financed entirely by UNDP (Egypt, Guatemala, Mexico) and two by UNDP and the participating countries (Algeria, Morocco). Programme development and implementation is monitored on the basis of a five-year development plan prepared in 1985. UNCTAD and UNDP began a major evaluation of the TRAINMAR programme in 1988, drawing on the services of two independent assessors. The evaluation was completed in 1989.

129. In the course of 1988, the following countries and regional organizations were included in the network: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) and, on the request of the CARICOM secretariat, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Guyana.

6. Other activities

130. Among other activities not mentioned above, a multi-sectoral project was started in Cameroon designed to support the Ministry of Transport in reorganizing the transport sector and to boost the national shipper council's managerial capability.

131. UNCTAD's contribution in the area of shipping to the special needs of least developed countries was in part carried out through the preparation and implementation of technical co-operation projects aimed at improving the transit traffic and transport sector of land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours. The first such subregional project, entitled "Transit traffic and support to the transport sector in Southern Africa" (RAF/86/046), became operational in 1988; similiar projects (RAF/88/014 and RAF/88/015) were developed for West-Central and East-Central Africa, with implementation planned to start in 1989. The shipping and multimodal transport contribution to these projects includes measures to increase the physical capacity of transport networks through the introduction of modern data management techniques which permit much closer monitoring of cargo movements. Further information regarding these projects may be found in paragraphs 81-84.

132. As a result of consultations held in Geneva in November 1988, the Executive Heads of ILO, IMO and UNCTAD agreed to examine the scope for greater collaboration among the three organizations in the technical co-operation field. As a first step, a Joint Working Group was constituted whose terms of reference are: to review the present technical co-operation programmes of the three organizations in the field of port training; and to identify areas for increased collaboration and possibly joint action. The Joint Working Group will report to the Executive Heads of the three organizations in 1989.

F. Data management

1. Trade Control Measures Information System (TCMIS)

133. The Data Base on Trade Control Measures has been regularly updated, and under the auspices of the UNDP interregional project (INT/83/010) on barriers to trade among developing countries, the system has been further improved. A common coding system for trade control measures has been adopted for developed as well as developing countries. The documentation unit has extended its services to cover all countries already included in the Data Base and those countries that could be incorporated in the future. Following decision 354 (XXXIV) adopted by Trade and Development Board at its thirty-fourth session held in May 1988, which instructed the secretariat to provide on request information on trade control measures contained in its computerized Data Base, the number of requests accelerated sharply. Requests have come from member States, international organizations, universities and private parties.

134. Within the scope of the ITC-executed project for the PTA member States, the coverage of the Data Base has been extended to include PTA member States not covered previously. Work was initiated on the further development of the software for the UNCTAD TCM MICRO System in order to adjust it to the requirements of the PTA project.

2. Simplification and computerization of trade procedures

(a) Trade Facilitation Programme (FALPRO)

135. It is recalled that, until the end of 1987, trade facilitation advisory services were provided through trust funds contributed jointly by Finland, Norway and Sweden, covering two full-time advisers for seven months and one adviser to the end of the year. In 1988 these funds were exhausted and technical co-operation activities had to be undertaken under national and regional projects financed by UNDP or from bilateral funds.

136. Thirty missions concerned with the follow-up of previous trade facilitation work, the organization and conduct of training events, or the initiation of simplification programmes at both country and regional level were undertaken to the following countries: Ethiopia (1), Guatemala (1), India (1), Indonesia (5), Kenya (1), Malaysia (3), Malawi (1), Morocco (1), Mozambique (1), Nepal (1), Philippines (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Singapore (5), United Republic of Tanzania (1), Thailand (4), Zambia (1), and Zimbabwe (1).

137. In **Africa**, assistance was provided to the Northern Corridor Transit Authority and to the Northern Corridor Member States in the implementation of the transit agreement which came into force in 1987. A facilitation seminar/workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia, for the SADCC countries. Other missions provided assistance in the simplification of Customs procedures (Ethiopia) and transit and general facilitation activities in SADCC and PTA countries. A programming mission was undertaken to Morocco to plan document alignment activities under a UNDP-financed trade facilitation project executed by the World Bank and starting in 1989.

138. In **Asia**, a national workshop was held in India, jointly arranged with ESCAP and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). A mission was also undertaken to Nepal to continue preparations for a UNDP-financed project to simplify trade and transit procedures and documentation. Under a training programme developed in the context of a UNDP-financed project on ASEAN trade facilitation, national seminars were held in Indonesia and Singapore (the four other ASEAN member States were covered in 1987). Other missions to the ASEAN countries involved programming and direct technical assistance activities, including implementation of a UNDP-financed project for assistance to ASEAN Customs training and development.

139. In **Guatemala**, as a follow-up to previous assistance in the framework of an ITC-executed, UNDP-financed export promotion project, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Commerce in organizing a "single-stop window" procedure, a trade facilitation measure widely applied in Central America.

(b) Automatic System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA)

140. Present arrangements for the development and delivery of the ASYCUDA system consist of (a) a central research and development team attached to the UNCTAD secretariat and (b) technical assistance projects for the installation and maintenance of the system at national and regional levels. As regards software development at the central level, further progress has been made in strengthening the system, expanding its features and preparing future extensions for transit and transport applications. The system functions in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. In addition to the training

programme already developed with support from the French Government for francophone users, the United Kingdom Customs and Excise Administration provides, on a regular basis, a training course for anglophone countries.

141. Following a government decision to adopt the ASYCUDA system, missions are dispatched to the country concerned to analyse needs, draw up a project document and secure financing. UNCTAD employs three experts for this task, financed by the Swiss and French Governments. These experts are also backstopping the ongoing projects.

142. Projects for the installation of ASYCUDA were initiated during 1988 in the Central African Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mauritius and Zaire, with different sources of funding including UNDP, the European Development Fund (EDF), Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (FAC), US Aid for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. ASYCUDA is already operational in Cape Verde, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo, but upgraded versions of the system are required in these countries.

143. Requests for demonstration and/or implementation were received from an increasing number of countries. Demonstration and programming missions were sent to Barbados, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A large number of developing countries have shown interest in the system and will be visited in the coming years.

144. Work under way for the development of the system involves:

- Extensive use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards laid out in EDIFACT;

- Development of an all-environment version of the system (in C language and UNIX operating system);

- Preparation and updating of appropriate system documentation in the relevant languages;

- Strengthening of arrangements for project preparation and management.

145. A donors' conference took place in mid-1988 to assess the overall requirements and explore ways and means to secure the necessary financial resources. The next donors' conference will take place in January 1990.

G. Cross-sectoral and other activities

146. Under the internal arrangements for the management of technical co-operation, all projects are as a rule assigned to a competent cluster or division. Nevertheless, the management of a few projects is organized centrally, through ad hoc arrangements, drawing upon the resources and expertise of substantive programmes concerned with each such project. In 1988, four projects fell into this category, and they are described below.

147. The Government of Poland requested UNCTAD to execute a small-scale UNDP-financed project (POL/88/002) to provide fellowships in the area of international trade and debt management. Three such fellowships were taken up

in 1988, on debt management, under the preparatory assistance phase of the project. In late 1988, the Government of Zambia requested UNCTAD's assistance in strengthening the Prices and Incomes Commission (project ZAM/88/012: Internal Resource Mobilization). A mission was sent to discuss the requirements in this regard with the Government and UNDP and to draw up the project document. The project was approved in early 1989 and the Chief Technical Adviser recruited.

148. In the context of its application for membership of the European Economic Community, the Government of Turkey, through UNDP, requested UNCTAD's assistance in two areas. One project, "Enhancement of Administrative, Economic and Financial Skills on EEC matters" (TUR/87/034), provides training to Turkish officials on various aspects of EEC policies and procedures. In 1988, the project, which is carried out in co-operation with the European Community, developed and implemented four courses on such subjects as trade, finance, EEC/ACP co-operation, and EEC transport policy. A second project, "Turkish Agriculture and EEC Policies" (TUR/88/016), was approved in late 1988: the project will help the Government assess the impact on the agricultural sector of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy and will make recommendations on national strategies and institutional adaptations required in this regard.

149. There are two other sets of activities to report. The first concerns sectoral support and the second interregional advisory services. Sectoral support is provided by UNDP to UNCTAD (as to other organizations without field representation) to enable the organization concerned to provide short-term assistance to Governments and to UNDP field representatives in determining the content of technical co-operation programmes, whether financed by UNDP or by other sources. UNCTAD deploys the resources provided by UNDP for sectoral support to help Governments identify and formulate technical co-operation programmes and projects and to provide policy advice to Governments on the functioning of the international trade and development sector, including shipping. Several short-term missions in the areas of shipping, ports and multimodal transport, as well as in the areas of international trade, least developed countries and economic co-operation, were carried out during 1988 in response to requests from developing countries for assistance in identifying problems in these various sectors and to help them delineate pertinent project proposals. Sectoral support was also utilized to demonstrate to interested countries UNCTAD's various software programmes, including ASYCUDA, DMFAS and SMART, and to prepare projects for submission to UNDP or to other donors.

150. Under Section 24 of the United Nations regular budget for technical co-operation, UNCTAD received an allotment equivalent to about 36 work-months for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 for the purposes of interregional advisory services. In 1988, these resources were deployed in part for the programme area of economic co-operation among developing countries and in part for the development of the UNCTAD programme of technical co-operation as a whole. A number of advisory missions were carried out and technical assistance provided to Governments and regional organizations regarding technical co-operation in the area of ECDC and trade and development.

Notes

1/ Including transit traffic and support for the transport sector.

2/ Activities on transit traffic and support for the transport sector are described in the section for least developed land-locked and island developing countries.

3/ For a fuller description, see "Technical co-operation in connection with the generalized system of preferences" (TD/B/C.5/119).

4/ The formal title of the trust-fund-financed programme is the "UNCTAD technical assistance programme on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and on other trade laws and regulations directly affecting exports of developing countries" (INT/84/A01). The other UNDP-financed regional projects are: UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific (RAS/84/023) - which became RAS/89/028 as from 1 September 1989; UNDP/UNCTAD African Regional Project on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) (RAF/86/057); UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project for Latin America and the Caribbean "Technical Co-operation on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Other Trade Laws" (RLA/88/019). The national project (for Indonesia) is "Optimum utilization of the rules of origin and other customs procedures related to GSP" (INS/86/007).

5/ See also TD/B/1162.

6/ See also TD/C.6/147/Add.1.

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REVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES OF UNCTAD AND THEIR FINANCING

Technical co-operation activities of UNCTAD

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

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The UNCTAD secretariat, in the context of its programme evaluation activities and in response to intergovernmental requests, is seeking the opinions of end-users in order to have basic data for assessing the quality, usefulness and effectiveness of *inter alia* its research reports and publications. As the success of such an exercise is critically dependent on an adequate rate of response we should appreciate it if you would take time to answer the questions below and submit any other comments that you may have concerning the current document.

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Validity of conclusions	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Clarity of recommendations	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Comprehensiveness of coverage	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

6. **Other observations** *(if any)* . . . . . .

. . . . . .

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Annex I

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I

Evolution of the UNCTAD technical co-operation programme
1972-1988

(Actual project expenditures in thousands of United States dollars)

Year	UNDP a/		Funds-in-trust		Regular programme b/		Total
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$
1972	1 304	90.2	101	7.0	41	2.8	1 446
1973	2 191	89.2	212	8.6	54	2.2	2 457
1974	2 674	90.7	219	7.4	55	1.9	2 948
1975	5 577	93.0	323	5.4	99	1.6	5 999
1976	6 250	89.9	500	7.2	200	2.9	6 950
1977	6 564	88.6	665	8.9	184	2.5	7 413
1978	7 652	80.3	1 602	16.8	273	2.9	9 527
1979	10 194	84.8	1 507	12.6	317	2.6	12 018
1980	12 340	87.4	1 511	10.7	273	1.9	14 124
1981	13 085	85.4	1 893	12.4	335	2.2	15 313
1982	10 240	86.9	1 278	10.9	261	2.2	11 779
1983	8 204	80.6	1 624	16.0	352	3.4	10 180
1984	7 610	82.0	1 344	14.5	329	3.5	9 283
1985	5 824	81.4	1 086	15.1	248	3.5	7 158
1986	8 861	81.0	1 858	17.0	216	2.0	10 935
1987	9 355	79.3	1 730	14.7	714	6.0	11 799
1988	10 092	82.8	1 474	12.1	621	5.1	12 187

a/ Excludes ITC; includes sectoral support provided by UNDP in thousands of dollars as follows: 1979: 341; 1980: 388; 1981: 407; 1982: 268; 1983: 177; 1984: 133; 1985: 157: 1986: 141; 1987: 366; 1988: 287.

b/ Section 24 of the programme budget of the United Nations, "Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation".

Table II

Project expenditures by source of funds

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1987	1988
I. United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (Section 24 of the United Nations regular budget)	714	621
II. UNDP	9 355	10 092
III. Funds-in-trust		
Projects financed by recipient Governments	183	1
Associate experts	208	162
Projects financed by donor Governments	1 339	1 311
Total funds-in-trust	1 730	1 474
GRAND TOTAL	11 799	12 187

Table III

Distribution of project expenditures in 1987 and 1988 by region as well as by country, and inter-country activities

(Thousands of United States dollars and percentages)

		1987		1988	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Africa:	Country	1 004	8.6	1 216	10.0
	Intercountry	2 170	18.3	2 654	21.8
	Sub-total	3,174	26.9	3,870	31.8
Americas:	Country	772	6.5	1 055	8.7
	Intercountry	565	4.8	734	6.0
	Sub-total	1,337	11.3	1,789	14.7
Asia/Pacific:	Country	690	5.8	141	1.2
	Intercountry	1 617	13.8	1 279	10.5
	Sub-total	2,307	19.6	1,420	11.7
Europe:	Country	56	0.5	482	4.0
	Intercountry	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	56	0.5	482	4.0
Arab States:	Country	657	5.5	860	7.1
	Intercountry	210	1.8	186	1.5
	Sub-total	867	7.3	1,046	8.6
Interregional		4 058	34.4	3 580	29.2
TOTAL:	Country	3 179	26.9	3 754	30.8
	Intercountry	8 620	73.1	8 433	69.2
GRAND TOTAL		11 799	100.0	12 187	100.0

Table IV

Regional distribution of project expenditures

(Thousands of United States dollars and percentages)

Region	1987				1988			
	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total
Africa	-	2 963	211	3 174	-	3 840	30	3 870
Percentage	-	31.7	12.2	26.9	-	38.0	2.0	31.8
Americas	-	1 330	7	1 337	-	1 648	141	1 789
Percentage	-	14.2	0.4	11.3	-	16.3	9.6	14.7
Asia/Pacific	-	2 253	54	2 307	-	1 289	131	1 420
Percentage	-	24.1	3.1	19.6	-	12.8	8.9	11.7
Europe	-	56	-	56	-	482	-	482
Percentage	-	0.6	-	0.5	-	4.8	-	4.0
Arab States	-	850	17	867	-	990	56	1 046
Percentage	-	9.1	1.0	7.3	-	9.8	3.8	8.6
Interregional	714	1 903	1 441	4 058	621	1 843	1 116	3 580
Percentage	100.0	20.3	83.3	34.4	100.0	18.3	75.7	29.2
TOTAL	714	9 355	1 730	11 799	621	10 092	1 474	12 187
PERCENTAGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table V

Distribution of project expenditures between country and inter-country programmes

(Thousands of United States dollars and percentages)

Region	1987				1988			
	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total
Country/intercountry a/								
Country	-	3 123	56	3 179	-	3 724	30	3 754
Percentage	-	33.4	3.2	26.9	-	36.1	2.0	30.8
Intercountry	714	6 232	1 674	8 620	621	6 368	1 444	8 433
Percentage	100.0	66.6	96.8	73.1	100.0	63.9	98.0	69.2

a/ Inter-country expenditures include those for regional and interregional projects.

Table VI

Project expenditures by field of activity

A. By region as at 31 December 1988

(Thousands of United States dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	ARAB STATES		AFRICA		ASIA		LATIN AMERICA		EUROPE		INTERREGIONAL	TOTAL 1988 EXPENDITURES
	Country	Region	Country	Region	Country	Region	Country	Region	Country	Region		
Manufactures and semi-manufactures	(3.7)	3.0		118.1	24.4	407.5	493.4	485.7			375.4	1 903.8
Technology			0.3								216.4	216.7
Trade with Socialist Countries						100.4		36.0			95.2	231.6
INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROGRAMMES	(3.7)	3.0	0.3	118.1	24.4	507.9	493.4	521.7	0.0	0.0	687.0	2 352.1
Money and Finance	287.2		198.6		102.3		157.5		24.8		231.8	1 002.2
Least Developed Countries	290.6		208.0	550.8		(1.0)	26.8				7.7	1 082.9
Insurance			94.9	105.5	13.8	(13.8)						200.4
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	577.8	0.0	501.5	656.3	116.1	(14.8)	184.3	0.0	24.8	0.0	239.5	2 285.5
COMMODITIES				3.4							67.3	70.7
ECDC				225.2		345.7					942.2	1,513.1
MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT/SHIPPING	285.9	182.6	472.7	1 263.1	0.5	271.4	37.3	212.7	41.3		478.0	3 245.5
DATA MANAGEMENT			219.2	388.7		169.1	340.3				653.7	1 771.0
CROSS SECTORAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES			22.1						416.1		511.1	949.3
TOTAL UNCTAD	860.0	185.6	1 215.8	2 654.8	141.0	1 279.3	1 055.3	734.4	482.2	0.0	3 578.8	12 187.2

Table VI (continued)

Project expenditures by field of activity

B. By source of funds

(Thousands of United States dollars and percentages) */

Source of Funds / Field of Activity	1987					1988				
	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total	Percentage of total	Regular programme	UNDP	Funds-in-trust	Total	Percentage of total
Manufactures	75	1 218	391	1 684	14.3	-	1 579	324	1 904	15.6
Technology	-	57	141	198	1.7	-	136	81	217	1.8
Trade with Socialist Countries	-	109		109	1.0		232	-	232	1.9
International Trade Programmes	75	1 384	532	1 991	16.9	-	1 947	406	2 352	19.3
Money and Finance	-	775	179	954	8.1	-	770	232	1 002	8.2
Least Developed Countries 1/	-	774	109	883	7.5	-	1 045	38	1 083	8.9
Insurance	-	273	-	273	2.3	-	200		200	1.6
Resources for Development Programmes	-	1 822	288	2 110	17.9	-	2 016	270	2 286	18.8
Commodities	-	179	192	371	3.1	-	3	67	71	0.6
Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries	180	1 571	102	1 853	15.7	322	1 083	108	1 513	12.4
Maritime and Multimodal Transport/ Shipping 1/	459	2 796	293	3 548	30.1	75	2 877	294	3 245	26.6
Data Management	-	1 221	323	1 544	13.1	-	1 442	329	1 771	14.5
Cross sectoral and other activities	-	382	-	382	3.2	224	725	-	949	7.8
TOTAL	714	9 355	1 730	11 799	100.0	621	10 093	1 474	12 187	100.0

*/ Figures may not add up because of rounding adjustments.

1/ Expenditure under the transit/transport projects in Southern Africa (RAF/77/017; RAF/86/046) which are backstopped jointly by the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land locked and Island Developing Countries and the Shipping Division has been allocated equally between these two organizational units.

Table VII

Project expenditures by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	1987				1988			
	Regular programme	Funds-in-trust	UNDP	Total	Regular programme	Funds-in-trust	UNDP	Total
Project personnel								
Experts	390	968	4 961	6 388	443	910	5 221	6 574
OPAS a/ experts	69	-	93	93	-	-	106	106
Other personnel cost	-	353	1 714	2 067	101	378	2 154	2 633
Sub-total	459	1 321	6 768	8 548	544	1 288	7 481	9 313
Sub-contracts	-	65	284	349	-	3	99	102
Training	255	276	1 072	1 603	77	148	1 618	1 843
Equipment	-	24	696	720	-	9	510	519
Miscellaneous	-	44	535	579	-	26	384	410
TOTAL	714	1 730	9 355	11 799	621	1 474	10 092	12 187

a/ Although recruited by UNCTAD, the Operational Assistance (OPAS) experts serve as civil servants of the Government concerned.

Table VIII

Number of experts/consultants serving in the field during 1988

A. By countries, territories or regions of assignment a/

	UNDP		OTHER SOURCES		TOTAL	
	EXPERTS	W/M	EXPERTS	W/M	EXPERTS	W/M
Intercountry						
Interregional	23	78.9	38	148.9	61	247.8
Regional: Africa	67	230.4	2	7.4	69	237.8
Regional: Arab	8	11.1	2	5.0	10	16.1
Regional: Asia	26	77.4	4	27.6	30	105.0
Regional: Latin America	14	28.2	6	16.1	20	44.3
Sub-total	133	401.7	52	205.0	185	606.7
Country/Territory						
Algeria	4	11.5			4	11.5
Angola	2	1.6			2	1.6
Argentina	1	8.0			1	8.0
Bahrain	1	1.0			1	1.0
Barbados	2	0.9			2	0.9
Burundi	1	2.2			1	2.2
Cameroon	10	14.4			10	14.4
Central African Republic	1	4.9			1	4.9
Côte d'Ivoire	3	2.5			3	2.5
Djibouti	4	17.3			4	17.3
Dominican Republic	1	0.7			1	0.7
Egypt	9	40.6			9	40.6
Ethiopia	2	2.7			2	2.7
Gambia	3	24.5			3	24.5
Ghana	1	6.0			1	6.0
Guatemala	6	20.6			6	20.6
Guinea	4	11.3			4	11.3
Guyana	2	5.7			2	5.7
Haiti	6	18.8			6	18.8
Hungary	1	0.2			1	0.2
Indonesia	3	6.0			3	6.0

Table VIII (continued)

Number of experts/consultants serving in the field during 1988

A. By countries, territories or regions of assignment a/

	UNDP		OTHER SOURCES		TOTAL	
	EXPERTS	W/M	EXPERTS	W/M	EXPERTS	W/M
Lesotho			1	3.7	1	3.7
Kenya	1	12.0			1	12.0
Madagascar	1	1.8			1	1.8
Malawi	3	3.3			3	3.3
Maldives	1	1.5			1	1.5
Malta	1	3.2			1	3.2
Mexico	1	0.4			1	0.4
Morocco	1	0.7			1	0.7
Nicaragua	5	26.9			5	26.9
Pakistan	2	8.8			2	8.8
Panama	2	12.1			2	12.1
Philippines	1	2.6			1	2.6
Rwanda	1	1.0			1	1.0
Sri Lanka	2	4.1			2	4.1
Turkey	1	1.0			1	1.0
Venezuela	1	4.0			1	4.0
Yemen	5	28.1			5	28.1
Zaïre	1	10.0			1	10.0
Zambia	1	1.0			1	1.0
Sub-total	98	328.9	1	3.7	99	332.6
TOTAL	236	774.9	53	208.7	289	983.6

a/ Where an expert served in more than one country, each country of assignment is listed separately. Thus, the total for this table does not necessarily correspond to the table of experts by nationality. Experts serving under regional projects are listed only under their specific region, regardless of their actual duty station.

Table VIII (continued)

Number of experts/consultants serving in the field during 1988

B. By nationality b/

	UNDP	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
Algeria	2	-	2
Argentina	1	-	1
Australia	3	1	4
Belgium	11	3	14
Bolivia	2	1	1
Brazil	1	-	1
Burkina Faso	1	-	1
Cameroon	2	-	2
Canada	3	2	5
Chili	4	1	5
Colombia	1	-	1
Costa Rica	1	1	2
Côte d'Ivoire	3	-	3
Dominican Republic	-	1	1
Ecuador	1	-	1
Egypt	8	-	8
Ethiopia	1	-	1
Finland	2	1	3
France	27	3	30
Germany, Federal Rep. of	5	5	10
Ghana	4	-	4
Guatemala	-	3	3
India	9	1	10
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1	-	1
Ireland	2	-	2
Italy	3	3	6
Japan	-	2	2
Kenya	1	1	2
Lebanon	1	-	1
Malaysia	4	-	4
Malawi	1	-	1
Mexico	3	-	3
Mozambique	1	-	1
Netherlands	3	2	5
Nicaragua	3	-	3
Nigeria	1	-	1
Norway	1	2	3
Pakistan	1	-	1
Peru	3	-	3
Philippines	1	-	1
Poland	1	-	1
Portugal	2	-	2
Republic of Korea	1	-	1
Senegal	2	-	2

Table VIII (continued)

Number of experts/consultants serving in the field during 1988

B. By nationality b/

	UNDP	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
Somalia	-	1	1
Spain	4	-	4
Sri Lanka	6	-	6
Stateless	1	-	1
Sweden	3	-	3
Switzerland	4	-	4
Thailand	1	-	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	1
Tunisia	4	-	4
Uganda	1	-	1
United Kingdom	26	13	39
United Republic of Tanzania	1	-	1
United States of America	11	-	11
USSR	1	-	1
Venezuela	2	-	2
Zambia	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	195	48	243

b/ This table shows the number of individual experts/consultants who served in the field at any time during 1988. (Renewals of contract or assignments to more than one country are not counted as additional experts). The number of experts/consultants per nationality provides no more than an approximation of the real distribution of project personnel per nationality in view of important variations in the duration of individual assignments.

Table IX

UNCTAD Trust Fund contributions from countries, territories or institutions

(Expressed in $US)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Austria				10,000		53,364
Belgium	82 436	65 041	(35 936)	35 465	132 848	84 390
Canada		38 052				39 744
European Economic Community					94 083	12 270
China		50 000				20 000
Colombia			10 000			
Denmark	16 200					
ECOWAS		250 000	100 000	82 000		
Finland	72 750	49 130	140 000	49 975	106 396	13 654
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	63 810				263 999	288 214
Ghana				14 000		
Helsinki School of Economics				15 992	31 981	31 984
Hong Kong	141 000		138 406			
India		20 000				
Italy	420 000					202 183
Islamic Research and Training Inst.					34 983	
Islamic Development Bank						85 000
Japan	42 000	32 840	66 550	105 000	61 000	
League of Arab States		10 170	(13 973)			
Macao		15 000				
Mexico	3 000					
Netherlands		41 176	89 286	130 803	26 181	67 120
Nigeria		5 000				
Norway	68 800	40 000		72 090	353 000	252 987
Pakistan	2 500					
Rep. of Korea			30 000			
Saudi Arabia			50 000			
Switzerland	97 797	167 300	193 306	286 830	277 000	248 793
Sweden	339 988	417 290	255 275	240 298	118 988	77 962
Textile Bureau				130 000	55 991	
Thailand					100 000	
Trinidad & Tobago				2 500		
Tunisia		144 640		320 250		
(UDEAC)			61 804	108 524		
United States of America				15 917	52 504	
Uruguay	4 000	165				
Zaire			40 000		(40 000)	
Misc. Institutions					14 193	2 500
Total	1 354 281	1 345 804	1 124 718	1 619 644	1 683 147	1 480 165

Annex II

LIST OF UNCTAD-EXECUTED PROJECTS, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1988
(in thousands of US$)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
A. INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROGRAMMES									
1. Manufactures and semi-manufactures									
(a) Protectionism and market access									
Training programmes on restrictive business practices	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/86/A01	1985		962.5	Multi-Donors	62.7	-9.0	No activities in 1988
(b) Structural Adjustment and Trade Expansion									
Optimum utilization of the rules of origin and other customs procedures related to the GSP	Indonesia	TI-INS/86/007	1986	1989	318.2	UNDP/IPF	227.5	24.4	(
African regional technical co-operation on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	Africa	TI-RAF/86/057	1987	1990	312.3	UNDP/IPF	77.2	51.4	(
Associate experts - GSP	Asia & Pacific	TX-RAS/82/A03	1982		414.0	Japan	330.2	23.2	(Activities carried out in 1988 under paragraphs 37 to 39 describe the UNCTAD technical co-operation programme on GSP and other trade laws. In brief: the programme promotes the expansion and diversification of exports from developing countries through the dissemination of information and the provision of training on the GSP and other trade laws. Fourteen seminars were organized with 918 participants from 45 beneficiary countries.
Technical co-operation on the GSP and other trade laws (PHASE III)	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/84/023	1985	1989	512.3	UNDP/IPF	427.5	110.9	
Technical co-operation on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and other trade laws	Latin America	TI-RLA/88/019	1988	1990	100.0	UNDP/IPF	16.5	16.5	
GSP technical assistance programme	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/84/A01	1984		1,126.9	Muti-Donors	851.8	274.0	
Revision of GSP handbooks	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/88/A04	1988		47.2	Austria	6.6	6.6	(
Associate experts - GSP	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/88/A06	1988		PM	Italy	PM	26.6	(

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Foreign trade development and optimization	Nicaragua	TI-NIC/85/016	1986	1988	628.5	UNDP/IPF	628.5	220.9	Advice and training on trade policies. (See para. 41)
Trade Policy Issues	Arab States	TX-RAB/80/A07	1980	1987	70.8	Saudi Arabia	62.5	3.0	a/
(c) Cross-sectoral issues (Trade negotiations and services)									
Apoyo al Gobierno de Costa Rica para el acceso al GATT y su participacion en las negociaciones de la Ronda Uruguay	Costa Rica	TI-COS/87/006	1988	1989	132.0	UNDP/IPF	39.4	39.4	Studies and training on issues in Uruguay Round and accession to GATT. (See para. 47)
Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of MTN and to the external sector of African countries	Africa	TI-RAF/87/157	1988	1990	1 046.0	UNDP/IPF	66.7	66.7	((((These projects constitute the (UNCTAD/UNDP programme of (assistance to developing (countries participating in (the Uruguay Round of Multi- (lateral Trade Negotiations. (The projects consist of (advisory services, training (and the provision of infor- (mation and data relevant to (the issues under regulation. (See paras. 43-47)
Assistance for international trade negotiations	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/86/020	1986	1989	1 550.5	UNDP/IPF	391.9	273.4	
Support for trade development and trade negotiations	Latin America	TI-RLA/87/019	1987	1989	1 198.7	UNDP/IPF	631.9	469.2	
Support to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: PHASE I	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/86/034	1987	1988	142.7	UNDP/IPF	142.7	37.8	
Support to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: PHASE II	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/88/020	1988	1990	922.7	UNDP/IPF	39.4	39.4	(((
Trading centre for goods and services	Bahrain	TI-BAH/86/001	1986	1988	68.3	UNDP/IPF	68.3	-3.7	a/
Estudio nacional del sector servicios de la Republica Dominicana	Dominican Republic	TI-DOM/87/009	1988	1989	273.4	UNDP/IPF	91.4	91.4	(These projects undertake (studies on services and (prepare plans of action (to develop the services (sector. (See paras. 48-51)
Estudio nacional sobre el sector servicios de Mexico	Mexico	TI-MEX/87/026	1987	1990	365.0	UNDP/IPF	162.4	141.7	
Sub-total manufactures and semi-manufactures					10 192.0		4 325.1	1 903.8	

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
2. Transfer of Technology									
Establishment and strengthening of the division of technology	Zimbabwe	TI-ZIM/84/039	1986	1988	196.7	UNDP/IPF	196.7	0.3	Project completed in 1988. (See para. 57)
Technical assistance and advisory services on trade and technology policies	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/81/A04	1981	1990	171.5	Sweden/SIDA	154.4	8.3	(Preparation of (course material and (recommendations on (technology policy.
Handbook for technology planners in developing countries	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/81/A05	1981	1989	103.4	Sweden/SIDA	95.6	6.0	(See para. 56)
Technology issues: training and advisory services	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/85/A02	1985	1990	87.8	Finland/ PRODEC	87.8	33.0	Seminars organized on food processing (Africa) and technology transfer (Asia). (See para. 54)
Diagnostic analysis and advisory services on technology transfer, utilization and development	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/85/A08	1985	1988	92.7	Islamic Development Bank	71.6	34.3	Activities in 1988 comprised publication of 1986 seminar proceedings of seminar in Malaysia. (See para. 56)
Workshop on joint ventures as a channel for the transfer of technology	Inter-Regional	TF-INT/88/U02	1988	1989	133.6	UNDP/USSR	152.9	135.3	Organization of workshop for Asian countries on joint ventures (Moscow). (See para. 53)
Power plant performance in developing countries	Global	TX-GLO/86/A04	1986		95.5	Sweden/ SAREC	61.0	0.0	(
Role of research and development institutes in technological innovation in developing countries	Global	TX-GLO/86/A05	1986		62.0	Sweden/ SAREC	48.3	-0.5	(Continuation of secretariat (work on action oriented policy (research projects. (See para. 60)
Sub-total Transfer of Technology					943.2		868.3	216.7	
3. Trade among Countries having Different Economic and Social Systems									
Development of trade between ASEAN countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe	Asia & Pacific	TF-RAS/88/U02	1988	1989	165.7	UNDP/USSR	113.5	100.4	Workshop on trade between ASEAN and socialist countries of Eastern Europe, Bangkok and Moscow, January 1989. (See para. 68)
Development of trade between socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries	Latin America	TF-RLA/87/U01	1987	1988	111.9	UNDP/USSR	111.9	36.0	Regional seminar for Latin America, Caribbean, Moscow January 1988. (See para. 63)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Development of trade between Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries	Inter-Regional	TF-INT/83/U13	1985	1988	99.6	UNDP/USSR	99.6	73.8	Operationally completed in 1987. Final budget revision completed in 1988.
Interregional workshop on trade promotion of the Developing countries with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, particularly the USSR	Inter-Regional	TF-INT/88/U26	1988	1988	24.1	UNDP/USSR	24.1	21.4	Workshop for trade representatives/economic counsellor accredited to GDR October/November 1988. (See para. 66)
Sub-Total Trade among Countries having Different Economic and Social Systems					401.3		349.1	231.6	
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROGRAMMES					11 536.5		5 542.5	2 352.1	
B. RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES									
1. Money and Finance									
(a) Debt management									
Control y administracion del endeudamiento externo	Argentina	TI-ARG/84/025	1986	1989	74.8	UNDP/IPF	59.4	8.8	(The projects covered in (this section constitute
Système de surveillance de la dette	Burundi	TI-BDI/87/001	1987	1989	99.3	UNDP/IPF	61.7	14.2	(UNCTAD's programme on (debt management in 1988.
Système de surveillance de la dette	Djibouti	TM-DJI/86/005	1986	1989	120.5	UNDP Special measures Fund for LDCs	84.5	6.7	(The projects are designed (to fulfil the operational (statistical and analytical (needs of a wide variety of (users within Government
Debt monitoring, analysis and management	Egypt	TI-EGY/85/009	1986	1989	946.9	UNDP/IPF	818.1	280.5	(with responsibilities for (different aspects of debt (monetary and external (financial planning.
Registration and control of public debt	Ethiopia	TM-ETH/88/009	1988	1989	165.0	UNDP Special measures Fund for LDCs	49.8	49.8	(Activities in 1988, which (are described more fully (in paragraphs 69-73,
External debt management	Guyana	TI-GUY/87/001	1987	1989	123.5	UNDP/IPF	107.1	101.8	(consisted of: continued (development of the UNCTAD
Système de surveillance de la dette	Haiti	TI-HAI/85/003	1985	1989	137.7	UNDP/IPF	89.2	46.9	(DMFAS software for instal- (lation in debt offices of (participating countries;
External debt management information	Indonesia	TI-INS/86/020	1988	1990	373.0	UNDP/IPF	9.6	9.6	(associated advisory services (and related training on debt (management and use of system.

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Registration and control of external debt	Pakistan	TI-PAK/85/004	1985 1989	357.9	UNDP/IPF	281.8	80.4	(Several projects at an advanced (stage: others began implementa- (tion in 1988. (More information on activities (carried out in 1988 is (available in the progress (report UNCTAD/RDP/DFP/DMS/3 (((

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Domestic pricing and marketing	Ethiopia	TI-ETH/85/001	1986 1988	96.3	UNDP/IPF	96.3	20.0	Assistance to Ministry of Domestic Trade on a national priving/marketing policies. (See para. 78) Project completed in 1988.
Strengthening of policy, planning and implementation capabilities in the foreign trade sector	Gambia	TI-GAM/82/004	1982 1989	558.2	UNDP/IPF	409.7	157.9	Advise on trade policy issues and development of trade statistics. (See para. 78)
Assistance à la rationalisation des marchés de biens de première necessité	Haiti	TI-HAI/86/006	1986 1989	145.7	UNDP/IPF	101.7	26.8	Study of export potential in non-traditional areas. (See para. 79)
Technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy, supply and trade for trade and pricing	Yemen	TI-YEM/85/010	1986 1989	736.0	UNDP/IPF	377.4	290.6	Advice and training on policy and import operations. (See para. 79).
Assistance to the Least Developed countries in Asia and the Pacific in the field of trade policy and planning (PHASE II)	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/85/028	1986 1990	204.1	UNDP/IPF	82.1	-1.0	a/
Advisory services in trade policy for the LDCs (LDC Task Force)	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/80/A01	1980 1987	460.0	Italy	457.2	7.7	a/
(b) Transit traffic and support to the transport sector								
Assistance in transit transport for the land-locked Southern African subregion	Africa	TI-RAF/77/017	1977 1988	4 454.0	UNDP/IPF	4 454.0	26.5	a/
Transit traffic and support to transport sector in Southern Africa b/	Africa	TI-RAF/86/046	1987 1991	2 436.2	UNDP/IPF	760.3	524.3	Support to governments of land-locked countries and transit neighbours in improvement of transit facilities and the transport sector. (See paras. 82-85 and 131)
Assistance to least developed land-locked countries (PHASE II)	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/81/114	1981 1989	625.7	UNDP/IPF	555.7	0.0	No activities in 1988.
Sub-Total Least Developed Countries, land-locked and island developing countries				9 850.2		7 423.7	1 082.9	

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
3. Insurance									
Advisory services in insurance legislation and supervision	Kenya	TI-KEN/81/016	1981	1990	419.4	UNDP/IPF	172.5	94.9	Training and advice for the staff of newly established insurance department. (See para. 89)
Strengthening of the domestic insurance market	Maldives	TI-MDV/88/003	1986	1990	130.9	UNDP/IPF	17.8	13.8	Advice on establishment of a State-owned insurance institution. (See para. 89)
Preparatory assistance - regional insurance educational strategy and centre in East and Southern Africa	Africa	TI-RAF/87/070	1987	1989	94.0	UNDP/IPF	51.4	36.6	Organization of meeting of interested countries to discuss establishment of regional training centre for subregion. (See para. 88)
Renforcement des marchés africains d'assurances et activités de formation	Africa	TI-RAF/87/136	1987	1990	340.0	UNDP/IPF	72.0	68.9	Seminar to discuss insurance for rural population (Senegal, March 1988) and meeting to promote regional co-operation in re-insurance (Egypt, October 1988.) (See para. 88)
Insurance education in Asia and the Pacific (PHASE II)	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/84/014	1984	1989	305.0	UNDP/IPF	281.8	5.8	Organization of seminar in risk-management. (See para. 87)
Training of supervisory staff for ASEAN insurance commissions	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/85/019	1985	1991	488.4	UNDP/IPF	121.1	-19.6	No activities in 1988. Project re-activating in 1989.
Sub-Total Insurance					1 777.7		716.6	200.4	
TOTAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES					15 919.2		10 721.8	2 285.5	
C. COMMODITIES									
Preparatory assistance: prospects of export trade in commodities for Africa and improvements in commodity policies	Africa	TI-RAF/87/019	1987	1988	99.0	UNDP/IPF	59.8	3.4	Preparation of project to provide direct support to trade sector of African countries in area of agriculture and other commodities. (See para. 90)
Import procurement of food commodities	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/84/A02			674.5	Switzerland Thailand	674.5	12.8	(Project completed in 1988. (Successor project approved in (1989. (Assistance to food importing (developing countries to improve (import management and policies.

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Import procurement within the context of national food plans and strategies	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/88/A07	1989	1993	1 936.5	Italy Switzerland	54.5	54.5	(Provision of training and advisory services. (See para. 91)
TOTAL COMMODITIES					**2 710.0**		**788.8**	**70.7**	
D. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ECDC)									
Mano River Union: Assistance to the secretariat	Africa	TI-RAF/78/014	1978	1988	1 728.8	UNDP/IPF	1 728.8	22.3	Project completed in 1988 by completion of assignment of UNVs for language services. (See para. 99)
UDEAC Deposit Fund	Africa	TX-RAF/85/A09	1985	1988	161.2	UDEAC secretariat	161.2	0.5	a/
Assistance a l'UDEAC pour la mise en oeuvre de l'integration et de la coopération économique	Africa	TI-RAF/87/021	1987	1989	486.1	UNDP/IPF	421.6	198.0	Continued preparatory assistance phase, including studies on UDEAC common external tariff and enterprise promotion. (See para. 98)
Assistance in trade negotiations	Africa	TI-RAF/88/032	1988	1989	116.0	UNDP/IPF	4.4	4.4	Initiation of project activities to advise Governments of Lesotho and Swaziland on renegotiation of SACU. (See para. 100)
Assistance to ASEAN Committee on Trade and Tourism (COTT)	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/81/067	1981	1988	678.4	UNDP/IPF	678.4	7.0	b/
ECDC and trade expansion in Asia and the Pacific	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/81/068	1981	1988	798.3	UNDP/IPF	798.3	169.4	Completion of project activities including support to Bangkok Agreement, and organization of meetings on enterprise promotion among Asian countries, including intra-regional investment promotion. (See paras. 101-104)
Monetary co-operation in Asia	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/81/070	1981	1991	165.6	UNDP/IPF	57.6	4.1	Assistance to Asian Clearing Union. Limited activities in 1988, project re-activated in 1989. (See para. 110)
Seminars on Mobilization of ASEAN Domestic resources	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/85/014	1987	1989	196.5	UNDP/IPF	106.9	57.2	Organization of seminar, in Malaysia, January 1989, on domestic financial institutions and resource mobilization. (See para. 109)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Training in the use and development of a computer simulation model of the natural rubber economy	Asia & Pacific	TX-RAS/87/A06	1988	1989	109.5	Netherlands	108.0	108.0	Consultant studies and workshop on development and improvement of computer simulation models. (See para. 105)
Technical support to the negotiations for a Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP)	Inter-Regional	TF-INT/84/D02	1985	1989	1 940.8	UN Emergency Operations Trust Fund/ UNDP	1 684.5	556.9	Provision of technical support documentation, and advisory services on issues related to first round of negotiations and follow-up thereto. (See paras. 112-113)
Private Enterprise in Support of ECDC - (Preparatory assistance)	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/87/022	1987	1988	50.0	UNDP/IPF	50.0	41.9	Analysis of issues and preparation of programme for promotion of enterprise co-operation among developing countries. (See para. 108)
Feasibility study on a global information network among enterprises and business organizations of developing countries	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/88/017	1988	1988	23.0	UNDP/IPF	23.0	21.4	Completion of study on information network for discussion at meetings of Chambers of Commerce in New Delhi, December 1988. (See para. 107)
Interregional advisory services		UND 24.340	1988	1989	322.0	UN Regular Programme	322.0	322.0	Deployment of about 24 work months of interregional advisory services for ECDC. (See para. 151)
TOTAL ECDC					6 776.2		6 144.7	1 513.1	
E. MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT/SHIPPING									
(a) Ports									
Container terminal development seminar	Barbados	TI-BAR/88/004	1988	1989	21.2	UNDP/IPF	15.2	15.2	Delivery of a policy seminar on container dismissal development. (See para. 117)
Assistance au port (exploitation du terminal pour conteneurs)	Djibouti	TI-DJI/84/005	1984	1989	322.2	UNDP/IPF	309.2	76.9	Development and management of container terminal. (See para. 117)
Etudes, organisation et gestion maritimes et portuaires	Côte d'Ivoire	TI-IVC/82/004	1983	1989	855.9	UNDP/IPF	801.0	95.4	Assistance in the formulation and implementation of an integrated transport policy. (See para. 120)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Operation of MARSSAXLOKK container terminal	Malta	TI-MAT/83/002	1986	1988	95.3	UNDP/IPF	95.3	41.3	Advice on development of port facilities for trans-shipment. (See para. 117)
Preparatory assistance port administration and lake services	Malawi	TI-MLW/88/006	1988	1990	66.6	UNDP/IPF	28.2	28.2	Preparation of a project of technical co-operation to improve port and lake services administration. (See para. 117)
Sri Lanka Ports Authority Training Institute	Sri Lanka	TI-SRL/84/016	1984	1988	576.9	UNDP/IPF	576.9	16.9	Assistance in development of Port Training Institute. (See para. 117)
Technical assistance to the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on maritime transport	Africa	TI-RAF/81/042	1981	1989	136.0	UNDP/IPF	120.5	8.9	Strengthening of the secretariat of the Ministerial Conference to promote self-reliance of ports and shipping organizations. (See para. 119)
Mécanisation et gestion du port	Africa	TI-RAF/85/024	1986	1988	121.3	UNDP/IPF	121.3	1.1	a/
Port tariffs and cost accounting	Africa	TI-RAF/87/123	1987	1990	420.4	UNDP/IPF	174.2	162.6	Advice to West African States on the harmonization of port tariff structures and best accounting systems. (See para. 116)
Seminar on container terminal management	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/82/A05	1982	1988	218.6	Belgium	218.6	53.5	Training on various aspects of container terminal management carried out in collaboration With Antwerp Port Engineering and Consulting (APEC). (See para. 115)
Assistance to developing countries in implementing UNCTAD/SIDA course on the management of general cargo operations	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/82/A11	1983	1989	275.0	Sweden/SIDA	203.6	4.7	(((((
Distribution of UNCTAD/SIDA packages on improving port performance (IPP)	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/83/A04	1983		283.0	Sweden/SIDA	257.5	4.5	(Preparation and distribution of (audio-visual and other training (materials in various aspects (of port management. (See (para. 115)
Preparation of teaching materials for port management training courses for equipment management	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/85/A01	1985	1990	140.0	Sweden/SIDA	92.0	6.6	(((((
Training Seminar for port management trainers	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/85/A03	1986	1988	71.0	Sweden/SIDA	70.8	16.0	((((

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
(b) Shipping									
Study on scope for co-operation among the Organization of Islamic Conference member countries towards optimizing shipping capacities utilization	Arab States	TX-RAB/87/A04	1987	1989	75.0	Islamic Development Bank	69.7	52.7	A study largely completed in 1988. (See para. 119)
Strengthening of the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS)	Africa	TI-RAF/87/072	1988	1989	312.0	UNDP/IPF	103.3	103.3	Advice to East African countries Members of ISCOS on negotiations with conference lines. (See para. 119)
Shipping policy for land-locked countries	Africa	TI-RAF/87/135	1987	1989	393.7	UNDP/IPF	74.2	41.2	Assistance to African land-locked countries in formulating shipping policy and improving the functioning of shippers manuals. (See para. 119)
Distribution of the multi-ship computer models	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/86/A06	1987		17.5	Multi-donors	12.2	0.3	Continued distribution of multi-modal transport computer soft-ware as a tool for management training
On-the-job training in shipping and ports (JOBMAR)	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/88/029	1988	1990	100.0	UNDP/IPF	2.2	2.2	Preparation of a new on-the-job training scheme for shipping and port management. (See para. 118)
(c) Maritime multimodal transport									
Appui au secteur transport	Benin	TI-BEN/87/018	1988	1989	101.0	UNDP/IPF	11.9	11.9	Assistance to the National Shippers Council and development of a training programme in international multi-modal transport. (See para. 112)
STRATSHIP: Strategic planning course	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/88/A01	1988		49.0	Multi-Donors	13.9	13.9	Delivery of seminars on strategic planning in shipping using STRATSHIP computer model. (See para. 121)
(d) Maritime legislation									
Drafting of maritime codes	Ethiopia	TI-ETH/87/021	1988	1989	200.0	UNDP/IPF	118.6	118.6	Assistance in up-dating the national maritime legislation. (See para. 123)
Workshop on the Review Conference on the UN Convention on Code of Conduct for Liners	-	UND 24.433	1988	1989	110.0	UN Regular Programme	75.0	75.0	Workshop held in Leningrad in May 1988. (See para. 125)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
(e) TRAINMAR									
Developpement de la formation et conseils techniques dans le domaine portuaire	Algeria	TI-ALG/85/007	1987	1990	308.0	UNDP/IPF	174.5	130.4	((Development of management (training capabilities at (regional, subregional and (national levels in the (field of maritime transport. (Establishment and support (of a network of maritime (and ports training institutions (through the exchange of train- (ing materials between countries (and the creation and develop- (ment of shared training facili- (ties and programmes. Core net- (work of training institutions (established and being expanded, (with a number of members/ (activities self-supporting and (funded from non-UNDP resources. (By end 1988 42 centres (associated with TRAINMAR ((See paras. 126 to 129)
Assistance to the national port training centre of Egypt	Egypt	TI-EGY/87/012	1988	1990	283.0	UNDP/IPF	74.2	74.2	
Development of training in the field of ports and shipping	Guatemala	TI-GUA/87/005	1988	1990	150.0	UNDP/IPF	13.4	13.4	
Development of national institute of port management	India	TI-IND/85/008	1985	1988	276.4	UNDP/IPF	276.4	-11.4[a/]	
Training development in maritime transport	Mali	TI-MAL/86/012	1986	1988	128.1	UNDP/IPF	128.1	-5.0[a/]	
Reconstruction of Emilio Baragan Training Centre (TRAINMAR)	Mexico	TI-MEX/86/004	1986	1989	428.2	UNDP/IPF	428.2	8.7	
TRAINMAR	Morocco	TI-MOR/83/006	1983	1989	311.4	UNDP/IPF	299.7	4.0	
TRAINMAR II	Tunisia	TX-TUN/82/A07	1982	1987	606.0	Tunisia	417.7	0.4[a/]	
Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR II)	Arab States	TI-RAB/82/025	1982	1988	729.9	UNDP/IPF	729.9	129.9	((((
Training development in the field of maritime transport for Portuguese-speaking African countries (TRAINMAR)	Africa	TI-RAF/87/004	1987	1989	250.0	UNDP/IPF	216.4	182.1	((((
Training of shore-based personnel (Maritime Academy in Abidjan - Preparatory assistance)	Africa	TI-RAF/87/089	1987	1990	660.7	UNDP/IPF	358.1	239.6	(((((
Training development in the maritime transport (TRAINMAR) - PHASE III	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/85/036	1986	1989	894.2	UNDP/IPF	823.5	271.4	(((((
Training in maritime transport TRAINMAR	Latin America	TX-RLA/87/A07	1987	1990	205.0	EEC	148.2	141.4	((((
Training in maritime transport TRAINMAR	Latin America	TI-RLA/87/012	1987	1989	258.0	UNDP/IPF	116.7	71.3	((((
Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR PHASE III)	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/86/004	1986	1988	769.4	UNDP/IPF	769.1	93.3	((((

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR PHASE IV)	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/88/001	1988 1989	410.2	UNDP/IPF	208.0	208.0	(((
(f) Other activities								
Developpement du secteur des transports	Cameroon	TI-CMR/87/019	1988 1989	366.2	UNDP/IPF	218.6	218.6	To reinforce the Ministry of Transport in reorganizing the road transport sector, and boost the shippers' council managerial capability. (See para. 130)
Transit Traffic and Support to transport sector in Southern Africa b/	Africa	TI-RAF/86/046	1987 1991	2 436.2	UNDP/IPF	760.3	524.3	Implemented jointly by the Shipping Division and the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Countries (cf. paras. 82-85 and 131)
TOTAL MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT/SHIPPING				14 432.5		9 726.3	3 245.5	
F. DATA MANAGEMENT								
1. Trade Control Measures Information System								
Trade Information System on Barriers to Trade among Developing Countries (TIS - PHASE II)	Inter-Regional	TI-INT/85/010	1986 1988	919.8	UNDP/IPF	919.8	324.6	Development of the Trade Information System, including collection, verification and entry of data. (See paras. 133-134)
2. Simplification and computerization of trade procedures								
(a) Trade Facilitation (FALPRO)								
Assistance to the foreign trade sector in the field of trade facilitation	Trinidad and Tobago	TI-TRI/85/001	1986 1989	31.5	UNDP/IPF	17.4	0.0	b/
ASEAN trade facilitation	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/86/016	1986 1990	523.7	UNDP/IPF	284.7	117.8	Training programme and advisory missions to ASEAN countries on improved trade procedures. (See para. 138)
Assistance to ASEAN Committee on Finance and Banking (COFAB) in Customs Training and Development	Asia & Pacific	TI-RAS/86/179	1988 1990	400.0	UNDP/IPF	51.3	51.3	Training and development for ASEAN countries on improvement in customs procedures. (See para. 138)

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	EXPENDITURES 1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Trade Facilitation Advisory and Training Services	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/84/A04	1984		323.6	Multi-donors	323.6	47.6	Advisory missions and training on trade simplification at country and regional level. (See paras. 135-130)
(b) ASYCUDA									
Customs assistance to the Government of Anguilla	Anguilla	TI-ANL/88/003	1988	1988	6.1	UNDP/IPF	6.1	6.1	(
Improving customs administration and computerization of customs data	Ghana	TI-GHA/88/006	1988	1990	566.0	UNDP/IPF	2.5	2.5	(
Mecanisacion del despacho aduanero y del control del comercio exterior	Guatemala	TI-GUA/88/006	1988	1990	1 213.0	UNDP/IPF	261.6	261.6	(
Facilitation, harmonisation et automatisation des procedures du commerce et de la douane (SYDONIA)	Haiti	TI-HAI/86/005	1987	1989	283.4	UNDP/IPF	144.2	72.6	(
Informatisation des donnees du commerce extérieur	Madagascar	TI-MAG/87/012	1988	1989	333.0	UNDP/IPF	106.1	106.1	(
Collecte, saisie et contrôle des informations relatives au commerce extérieur - système douanier automatisé (SYDONIA)	Mauritania	TI-MAU/83/005	1983	1990	940.8	UNDP/IPF	840.8	110.6	(These projects comprised the (ASYCUDA programme under (implementation in 1988. The (work involved support to a (central research and develop-(ment team for the maintenance (and improvement of the soft-(ware and the installation of (the system at national and (regional levels including the (provision of associated (advisory services, training (and equipment. A donors (conference was organized in (mid-1988 to assess progress (and to review requirements. ((See paras. 140-146)
Informatisation des douanes des pays de la CEDEAO	Africa	TI-RAF/87/114	1987	1988	618.1	UNDP/IPF	618.1	121.0	
Informatisation douanière des pays de la CEDEAO	Africa	TI-RAF/88/052	1988	1990	947.5	UNDP/IPF	267.7	267.7	
ASYCUDA - SYDONIA	Inter-Regional	TX-INT-87/A01	1986	1989	535.0	Switzerland	323.1	178.7	
ASYCUDA: Development and Modification of Software	Inter-Regional	TX-INT/88/A02	1988	1990	412.0	Fed. Rep. of Germany	89.9	89.9	(
Associate Experts ASYCUDA	Inter-Regional	TX-INT-88-A06	1988	1990	330.4	Italy	39.5	12.9	(
TOTAL DATA MANAGEMENT					8 383.9		4 296.4	1 771.0	

PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY/ REGION	PROJECT SYMBOL	DURATION		TOTAL ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUND	EXPENDITURES CUMULATIVE (incl. 1988)	1988	SUMMARY PROJECT INFORMATION/ IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
G. CROSS SECTORAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES									
Assistance in the field of international trade and debt management	Poland	TI-POL/88/002	1988	1989	11.7	UNDP/IPF	7.5	7.5	Preparatory assistance: provision of fellowships for Polish officials. (See para. 148)
Enhancement of the administrative, economic and financial skills on EEC matters in Turkish Administration	Turkey	TI-TUR/87/034	1988	1989	675.0	UNDP/IPF	403.2	403.2	Organization of training courses on trade, finance, EEC/ACP and transport policies and procedures of EC. (See para. 149)
Strengthening of the EEC Directorate of State Planning Organization in Common EEC Policies	Turkey	TI-TUR/88/016	1988	1989	154.0	UNDP/IPF	5.4	5.4	Initiation of project activities comprising study on impact of EC/CAP on Turkish agriculture. (See para. 149)
Internal Resources Mobilization	Zambia	TI-ZAM/88/012	1988	1990	22.1	UNDP/IPF	22.1	22.1	Preparatory assistance to prepare project document for strengthening Prices and Incomes Commission. Project approved in 1989. (See para. 148)
Sectoral Support	Inter-Regional	ZQ-INT/83/X40			1 285.8	UNDP	794.9	287.1	See paragraph 150.
Interregional advisory services	Inter-Regional	UND24.340	1988	1989	224.0	UN Regular Programme	224.0	224.0	See paragraph 151.
TOTAL CROSS SECTORAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES					2 372.6		1 457.1	949.3	
GRAND TOTAL					62 130.9		38 677.6	12 187.2	

a/ Operationally completed in 1987.

b/ Carried jointly by SPLDLLIDCs of RDP and Shipping Division.

ANNEX III - LIST OF UNCTAD-EXECUTED PROJECTS BY COUNTRY/REGION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1988

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
ALGERIA	ALG/85/007	Développement de la formation et conseils techniques dans le domaine portuaire	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	308.0	174.5	130.4
ANGUILLA	ANL/88/003	Customs assistance to the Government of Anguilla	1988	1988	UNDP/IPF	6.1	6.1	6.1
ARGENTINA	ARG/84/025	Control y administración del endeudamiento externo	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	74.8	59.4	8.8
BAHRAIN	BAH/86/001	Trading centre for goods and services	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	68.3	68.3	-3.7
BARBADOS	BAR/88/004	Container terminal development seminar	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	21.2	15.2	15.2
BENIN	BEN/87/018	Appui au secteur des transports	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	101.0	11.9	11.9
BOTSWANA	BOT/83/A05	Strengthening the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1983	1988	FINLAND	134.0	129.3	30.1
BURUNDI	BDI/87/001	Système de surveillance de la dette	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	99.3	61.7	14.2
CAMEROON	CMR/87/019	Développement du secteur des transports	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	366.2	218.6	218.6
COSTA RICA	COS/87/006	Apoyo al gobierno de Costa Rica para el acceso al GATT su participación en las negociaciones de la Ronda Uruguay	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	132.0	39.4	39.4
COTE D'IVOIRE	IVC/82/004	Etudes, organisation et gestion maritimes et portuaires	1983	1989	UNDP/IPF	855.9	801.0	95.4
DJIBOUTI	DJI/84/005	Assistance au port (exploitation du terminal pour conteneurs)	1984	1989	UNDP/IPF	322.2	309.2	76.9
	DJI/86/005	Système de surveillance de la dette	1986	1989	UNDP/SMF-LDCs	120.5	84.5	6.7
DOMINICAN REP.	DOM/87/009	Estudio nacional del sector servicios	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	273.4	91.4	91.4
EGYPT	EGY/85/009	Debt monitoring, analysis and management	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	946.9	818.1	280.5
	EGY/87/012	Assistance to the national port training centre of Egypt	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	283.0	74.2	74.2
ETHIOPIA	ETH/85/001	Domestic pricing and marketing	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	96.3	96.3	20.0
	ETH/87/021	Drafting of maritime codes	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	200.0	118.6	118.6
	ETH/88/009	Registration and control of public debt	1988	1989	UNDP/SMF-LDCs	165.0	49.8	49.8

ANNEX III (continued)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
GAMBIA	GAM/82/004	Strengthening of policy, planning Gambia and implementation capabilities in the foreign trade sector	1982	1989	UNDP/IPF	558.2	409.7	157.9
GHANA	GHA/88/006	Improving customs administration and computerisation of Customs data	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	566.0	2.5	2.5
GUATEMALA	GUA/87/005	Development of training in the field of ports and shipping	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	150.0	13.4	13.4
	GUA/88/006	Mecanisación del despacho aduanero y del control del comercio exterior	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	1 213.0	261.6	261.6
GUYANA	GUY/87/001	External debt management	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	123.5	107.1	101.8
HAITI	HAI/85/003	Système de surveillance de la dette	1985	1989	UNDP/IPF	137.7	89.2	46.9
	HAI/86/005	Facilitation, harmonisation et automatisation des procédures du commerce et de la douane (SYDONIA)	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	283.4	144.2	72.6
	HAI/86/006	Assistance a la rationalisation des marches de biens de première nécessité	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	145.7	101.7	26.8
HUNGARY	HUN/87/006	Analysis of medium-term tendencies in the world economy	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	58.7	35.0	24.8
INDIA	IND/85/008	Development of national institute of port management	1985	1988	UNDP/IPF	276.4	276.4	-11.4
INDONESIA	INS/86/007	Optimum utilization of the rules origins related to the GSP	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	318.2	227.5	24.4
	INS/86/020	External debt management information	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	373.0	9.6	9.6
KENYA	KEN/81/016	Advisory services in insurance legislation and supervision	1981	1990	UNDP/IPF	419.4	172.5	94.9
MADAGASCAR	MAG/87/012	Informatisation des données du commerce extérieur	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	333.0	106.1	106.1
MALAWI	MLW/88/006	Preparatory assistance port administration and lake services	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	66.6	28.2	28.2
MALAYSIA	MAL/86/012	Training development in maritime transport	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	128.1	128.1	-5.0
MALDIVES	MDV/88/003	Strengthening of the domestic insurance market	1986	1990	UNDP/IPF	130.9	17.8	13.8
MALTA	MAT/83/002	Operation of MARSSAXLOKK container terminal	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	95.3	95.3	41.3

ANNEX III (continued)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
MAURITANIA	MAU/83/005	Collecte, saisie et contrôle des informations relatives au commerce extérieur système douanier automatisé (SYDONIA)	1983	1990	UNDP/IPF	940.8	840.8	110.6
MEXICO	MEX/86/004	Reconstruction of Emilio Baragan Training Centre (TRAINMAR)	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	428.2	428.2	8.7
	MEX/87/026	Estudio nacional sobre el sector servicios de Mexico	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	365.0	162.4	141.7
MOROCCO	MOR/83/006	TRAINMAR	1983	1989	UNDP/IPF	311.4	299.7	4.0
NICARAGUA	NIC/85/016	Foreign trade development and optimization	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	628.5	628.5	220.9
PAKISTAN	PAK/85/004	Registration and control of external debt	1985	1989	UNDP/IPF	357.9	281.8	80.4
PHILIPPINES	PHI/87/014	Registration and control of public debt	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	361.1	24.8	12.3
POLAND	POL/88/002	Assistance in the field of international trade and debt management	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	11.7	7.5	7.5
SRI LANKA	SRL/84/016	Sri Lanka Ports Authority Training Institute	1984	1988	UNDP/IPF	576.9	576.9	16.9
TOGO	TOG/84/011	Renforcement du système de la surveillance et du contrôle de la dette	1984	1989	UNDP/IPF	151.3	107.9	13.3
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRI/85/001	Assistance to the foreign trade sector in the field of trade facilitation	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	31.5	17.4	0.0
TUNISIA	TUN/82/A07	TRAINMAR II	1982	1987	TUNISIA	606.0	417.7	0.4
TURKEY	TUR/87/034	Enhancement of the administrative, economic and financial skills on EEC matters in Turkish Administration	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	675.0	403.2	403.2
	TUR/88/016	Strengthening of the EEC Directorate of State Planning Organization in Common EEC Policies	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	154.0	5.4	5.4
UGANDA	UGA/85/001	Registration and control of external debt	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	192.1	142.4	30.1
YEMEN	YEM/85/010	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy, supply and trade for trade and pricing	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	736.0	377.4	290.6
ZAMBIA	ZAM/85/009	Registration and control of external debt	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	190.7	146.2	75.8
	ZAM/88/012	Internal Resources Mobilization	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	22.1	22.1	22.1

ANNEX III (continued)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
ZIMBABWE	ZIM/84/039	Establishment and strengthening of the division of technology	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	196.7	196.7	0.3
	ZI./85/017	Registration and control of external debt	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	101.0	73.2	15.4
					Total for Report	16 989.1	10 613.6	3 754.3

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
REG. AFRICA	RAF/77/017	Assistance in transit transport for the land-locked Southern African subregion	1977	1988	UNDP/IPF	4 454.0	4 454.0	26.5
REG. AFRICA	RAF/78/014	Mano River Union, Assistance to the secretariat	1978	1988	UNDP/IPF	1 728.8	1 728.8	22.3
REG. AFRICA	RAF/81/042	Technical assistance to the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport	1981	1989	UNDP/IPF	136.0	120.5	8.9
REG. AFRICA	RAF/85/024	Mecanisation et gestion du port	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	121.3	121.3	1.1
REG. AFRICA	RAF/85/A09	UDEAC Deposit Fund	1985	1988	UDEAC secretariat	161.2	161.2	0.5
REG. AFRICA	RAF/86/046 a/	Transit Traffic and support to transport sector in Southern Africa	1987	1991	UNDP/IPF	4 872.4	1 520.6	1 048.6
REG. AFRICA	RAF/86/057	African regional technical co-operation on GSP	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	312.3	77.2	51.4
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/004	Training development in the field of maritime transport for Portuguese-speaking African countries (TRAINMAR)	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	250.0	216.4	182.1
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/019	Preparatory assistance prospects of export trade in commodities for Africa and improvements in commodity policies	1987	1988	UNDP/IPF	99.0	59.8	3.4
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/021	Assistance à l'UDEAC pour la mise en oeuvre de l'intégration et de la coopération économique	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	486.1	421.6	198.0
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/070	Preparatory assistance regional insurance educational strategy and centre in East and Southern Africa	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	94.0	51.4	36.6
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/072	Strengthening of the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS)	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	312.0	103.3	103.3
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/089	Training of shore-based personnel (Maritime Academy in Abidjan - Preparatory assistance)	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	660.7	358.1	239.6
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/114	Information des douanes des pays de la CEDEAO	1987	1988	UNDP/IPF	618.1	618.1	121.0

a/ Carried jointly by SPLDLLIDCs of RDP and Shipping Division.

ANNEX III (continued)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/123	Port tariffs and cost accounting	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	420.4	174.2	162.6
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/135	Shipping policy for land-locked countries	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	393.7	74.2	41.2
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/136	Renforcement des marches africains d'assurances et activités de formation	1987	1990	UNDP/IPF	340.0	72.0	68.9
REG. AFRICA	RAF/87/157	Support to Africa in the Uruguay Round of MTN and to external sector of African countries	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	1 046.0	66.7	66.7
REG. AFRICA	RAF/88/032	Assistance in trade negotiations	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	116.0	4.4	4.4
REG. AFRICA	RAF/88/052	Information douanière des pays de la CEDEAO	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	947.5	267.7	267.7
REG. ARAB STATES	RAB/80/A07	Trade Policy Issues	1980	1987	SAUDI ARABIA	70.8	62.5	3.0
REG. ARAB STATES	RAB/82/025	Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR II)	1982	1988	UNDP/IPF	729.9	729.9	129.9
REG. ARAB STATES	RAB/87/A04	Study on scope for co-operation among the organization of Islamic Conference member countries towards optimizing shipping capacities utilization	1987	1989	ISLAMIC DEV. BANK	75.0	69.7	52.7
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/81/067	Assistance to ASEAN Committee on Trade and Tourism (COTT)	1981	1988	UNDP/IPF	678.4	678.4	7.0
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/81/068	ECDC and trade expansion in Asia and the Pacific	1981	1988	UNDP/IPF	798.3	798.3	169.4
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/81/070	Monetary co-operation in Asia	1981	1991	UNDP/IPF	165.6	57.6	4.1
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/81/114	Assistance to least developed land-locked countries (phase II)	1981	1989	UNDP/IPF	625.7	555.7	0.0
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/82/A03	Associate experts - GSP	1982		JAPAN	414.0	330.2	23.2
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/84/014	Insurance education in Asia and the Pacific (phase II)	1984	1989	UNDP/IPF	305.0	281.8	5.8
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/84/023	Technical co-operation on the GSP and other trade laws	1985	1989	UNDP/IPF	512.3	427.5	110.9
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/85/014	Seminars on mobilization of ASEAN Domestic resources	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	196.5	106.9	57.2

ANNEX III (continued)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/85/019	Training of supervisory staff for ASEAN insurance commission	1985	1991	UNDP/IPF	488.4	121.1	-19.6
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	PAS/85/028	Assistance to the Least Developed countries in Asia and the Pacific in the field of trade policy and planning (phase II)	1986	1990	UNDP/IPF	204.1	82.1	-1.0
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/85/036	Training development in the maritime transport (TRAINMAR) - phase III	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	894.2	823.9	271.4
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/86/016	ASEAN trade facilitation	1986	1990	UNDP/IPF	523.7	284.7	117.8
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/86/020	Assistance for international trade negotiations	1986	1989	UNDP/IPF	1 550.5	391.9	273.4
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/86/179	Assistance to ASEAN Committee on Finance and Banking (COFAB) in Customs Training and Development	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	400.0	51.3	51.3
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/87/A06	Training in the use and development of a computer simulation model of the natural rubber economy	1988	1989	NETHERLANDS	109.5	108.0	108.0
REG. ASIA/ PACIFIC	RAS/88/U02	Development of trade between ASEAN countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe	1988	1989	UNDP/USSR	165.7	113.5	100.4
REG. LATIN AMERICA	RLA/87/012	Training in maritime transport - TRAINMAR	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	258.0	116.7	71.3
REG. LATIN AMERICA	RLA/87/019	Support for trade development and trade negotiations	1987	1989	UNDP/IPF	1 198.7	631.9	469.2
REG. LATIN AMERICA	RLA/87/A07	Training in maritime transport - TRAINMAR	1987	1990	EEC	205.0	148.2	141.4
REG. LATIN AMERICA	RLA/87/U01	Development of trade between socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries	1987	1988	UNDP/USSR	111.9	111.9	36.0
REG. LATIN AMERICA	RLA/88/019	Technical co-operation on the GSP and other trade laws	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	100.0	16.5	16.5
		Total regional Latin America				28 350.7	17 771.3	4 854.1

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
INTERREGIONAL	GLO/86/A04	Power plant performance in developing countries	1986		SWEDEN/SAREC	95.5	61.0	0.0
INTERREGIONAL	GLO/86/A05	Role of research and development institutes in technological innovation in developing countries	1986		SWEDEN/SAREC	62.0	48.3	-0.5
INTERREGIONAL	INT/80/A01	Advisory services in trade policy for the LDCs (LDCs Task Force)	1980	1987	ITALY	460.0	457.2	7.7
INTERREGIONAL	INT/81/A04	Technical assistance and advisory services on trade and technical policies	1981	1990	SWEDEN/SIDA	171.5	154.4	8.3
INTERREGIONAL	INT/81/A05	Handbook for technical planners in developing countries	1981	1989	SWEDEN/SIDA	103.4	95.6	6.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/82/A05	Seminar on container terminal management	1982	1988	BELGIUM	218.6	218.6	53.5
INTERREGIONAL	INT/82/A11	Assistance to developing countries in implementing UNCTAD/SIDA course on the management of general cargo operations	1983	1989	SWEDEN/SIDA	275.0	203.6	4.7
INTERREGIONAL	INT/83/A04	Distribution of UNCTAD/SIDA packages on improving port performance (IPP)	1983		SWEDEN/SIDA	283.0	257.5	4.5
INTERREGIONAL	INT/83/U13	Development of Trade between Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries	1983	1988	UNDP/USSR	99.6	99.6	73.8
INTERREGIONAL	INT/83/X40	Sectoral support			UNDP	1 285.8	794.9	287.1
INTERREGIONAL	INT/84/A01	GSP technical assistance programme	1984		MULTIDONORS	1 126.9	851.8	274.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/84/A02	Import procurement of food commodities	1984	1988	SWITZERLAND/ THAILAND	674.5	674.5	12.8
INTERREGIONAL	INT/84/A04	Trade Facilitation Advisory and Training Services	1984		MULTIDONORS	323.6	323.6	47.6
INTERREGIONAL	INT/84/D02	Technical support to the negotiations for a Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries	1985	1989	UN Emergency Operations Trust Fund/UNDP	1 940.8	1 684.5	556.9
INTERREGIONAL	INT/85/010	Trade information System on Barriers to Trade among Developing Countries (phase III)	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	919.8	919.8	324.6
INTERREGIONAL	INT/85/A01	Preparation of teaching materials for port management training courses for equipment management	1985	1990	SWEDEN/SIDA	140.0	92.0	6.6

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
INTERREGIONAL	INT/85/A02	Technology issues, training and advisory services	1985	1989	FINLAND/PRODEC	73.5	87.8	33.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/85/A03	Training Seminar for port management trainers	1986	1988	SWEDEN/SIDA	71.0	70.8	16.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/85/A08	Diagnostic analysis and advisory services on technology transfer utilization and development	1985	1989	ISLAMIC DEV. BANK	92.7	71.6	34.3
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/004	Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR III)	1986	1988	UNDP/IPF	769.4	769.1	93.3
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/034	Support to the Uruguay Round of MTN (phase I)	1987	1988	UNDP/IPF	142.7	142.7	37.8
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/A01	Training programme on RBP	1985		MULTIDONORS	962.5	62.7	-9.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/A02	Management of external financial resources and debt	1986	1988	NETHERLANDS	308.0	173.0	39.5
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/A06	Distribution of the multi-ship computer models	1987		MULTIDONORS	17.5	12.2	0.3
INTERREGIONAL	INT/86/A11	Associate experts - DMFAS	1987	1989	GERMANY F.R.	236.3	171.0	45.6
INTERREGIONAL	INT/87/022	Private Enterprise in Support of ECDC (preparatory assistance)	1987	1988	UNDP/IPF	50.0	50.0	41.9
INTERREGIONAL	INT/87/A01	ASYCUDA - SYDONIA	1986	1989	SWITZERLAND	535.0	323.1	178.7
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/001	Training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR IV)	1988	1989	UNDP/IPF	410.2	13.9	13.9
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/017	Feasibility study on a global information network among enterprises and business organizations of developing countries	1988	1988	UNDP/IPF	23.0	23.0	21.4
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/020	Support to the Uruguay Round of MTN (phase II)	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	922.7	39.4	39.4
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/029	On-the-job training in shipping and ports (JOBMAR)	1988	1990	UNDP/IPF	100.0	2.2	2.2
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A01	STRATSHIP: Strategic planning course	1988		MULTIDONORS	49.0	208.0	208.0
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A02	ASYCUDA: Development and Modification of Software	1988	1990	GERMANY F.R.	412.0	89.9	89.9
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A03	Associate expert - DMFAS	1988		NORWAY	145.9	24.0	24.0

ANNEX III (concluded)

COUNTRY	PROJECT SYMBOL	TITLE	START	END	SOURCE/FUND	TOTAL ALLOCATION	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES 1988	EXPENDITURES 1988
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A04	Revision of GSP handbooks	1988		AUSTRIA	47.2	6.6	6.6
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A05	Associate expert - DMFAS	1987	1989	BELGIUM	147.6	122.8	122.7
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A06	Associate experts - ASYCUDA	1988	1990	ITALY	330.4	39.5	12.9
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A06	Associate experts - GSP	1988	1990	ITALY	pm	pm	26.6
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/A07	Import procurement within the context of national food plans and strategies	1989	1993	ITALY/ SWITZERLAND	1 936.5	54.5	54.5
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/U02	Workshop on joint ventures as a channel for the transfer of technology	1988	1989	UNDP/USSR	133.6	152.9	135.3
INTERREGIONAL	INT/88/U26	Interregional workshop on trade promotion of the developing countries with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, particularly the USSR	1988	1988	UNDP/USSR	24.1	24.1	21.4
INTERREGIONAL	UND/24/340	Interregional advisory services	1988	1989	UN Regular Programme	56.6	56.6	56.6
INTERREGIONAL		Interregional advisory services	1988	1989	UN Regular Programme	167.4	167.4	167.4
INTERREGIONAL	UND/24/430	Interregional advisory services	1988	1989	UN Regular Programme	322.0	322.0	322.0
INTERREGIONAL	UND/24/433	Workshop on the Review Conference on the United Nations Convention on Code of Conduct for Liners	1988	1989	UN Regular Programme	110.0	75.0	75.0
					Total for Report	16 776.8	10 292.7	3 578.8